

# PAROLE BOARD

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MASSACHUSETTS



2013

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ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT



**Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

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## Introduction

### Parole in Massachusetts

**1. The Massachusetts Parole Board has authority over all parole related matters.**

The Massachusetts Parole Board ("the Board") is the sole decisional authority in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for matters of parole granting and parole revocation. The Board has jurisdiction over all individuals committed to state or county penal institutions for terms of sixty days or more in accordance with M.G.L. c. 127, § 128.

**2. Parole is a process.**

In Massachusetts, parole is the procedure whereby certain inmates are released prior to the expiration of their sentence, permitting the remainder of their sentence to be served in the community under supervision and subject to specific rules and conditions of behavior.

**3. The Parole Board has statutory responsibility for administering the parole process.**

The main statutory responsibilities of the Massachusetts Parole Board are: to determine whether and under what conditions an eligible individual, sentenced to a correctional institution, should be issued a parole permit; to supervise all individuals released under parole conditions; to determine whether or not alleged parole violations warrant revocation of parole permits; and to decide when to terminate sentences for individuals under parole supervision.

### Parole Board Members

The Massachusetts Parole Board is the official title of both the agency and the seven-member decision-making Parole Board. Each member of the Parole Board is appointed by the Governor to serve staggered five year terms. One of the seven is designated as Chairperson and serves as the administrative and executive head of the agency.

The Board Members are responsible for all parole release, rescission, and revocation decisions. Additionally, the Board functions as the Advisory Board of Pardons, making recommendations to the Governor on petitions for pardons and commutations. Board Members are also available to the general public to answer questions and concerns and to gain their input regarding the parole process.



## Vision and Mission

### Vision

The Massachusetts Parole Board visualizes itself as an agency in which:

- Our commitment to the protection of the community and the concerns of victims leads to our being recognized as an integral component of the criminal justice system;
- Our decisions and the process by which we make them will be improved by continual research, evaluation, and discussion;
- Public safety is enhanced through a comprehensive reentry program which includes transitional planning, strong communications with all criminal justice agencies to enhance our decision-making ability, partnerships targeted to provide state of the art, research proven, risk-reduction programming, graduated supervision levels to accommodate the accountability needs of all parolees under our supervision and educational/informational briefings to keep the public informed of our initiatives;
- We are committed to enhancing the job performance and professional development of our staff by maximizing communication, access to education, training and technology, and information sharing;
- We respect, support, and recognize each individual who works within this agency and the jobs that they perform;
- As a staff, we strive toward unity of purpose, understanding that alone we may have our share of successes, but together, we can accomplish great things, and;
- We shall always endeavor to treat parolees with professionalism, fairness, respect, and consistency.

### Mission

The mission of the Parole Board is achieved by:

- Identifying those parole eligible offenders for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purposes and setting conditions of parole;
- Providing transitional planning, supervision, and assistance to the offender and direction to relevant services that promote responsible conduct;
- Enforcing compliance with parole conditions through the timely application of a graduated scale of sanctions, including a return to confinement;
- Developing partnerships with applicable federal, state, county, and non-profit organizations in an effort to provide a continuum of risk reduction programming to offenders that reduces recidivism, maximizes resources, eliminates duplication, and demonstrates fiscal responsibility;
- Striving to understand the concerns of victims and the general public, giving full consideration to these concerns when setting policy and making parole decisions, and;
- Giving valuable and timely recommendations to the Governor on matters of executive clemency.





## History

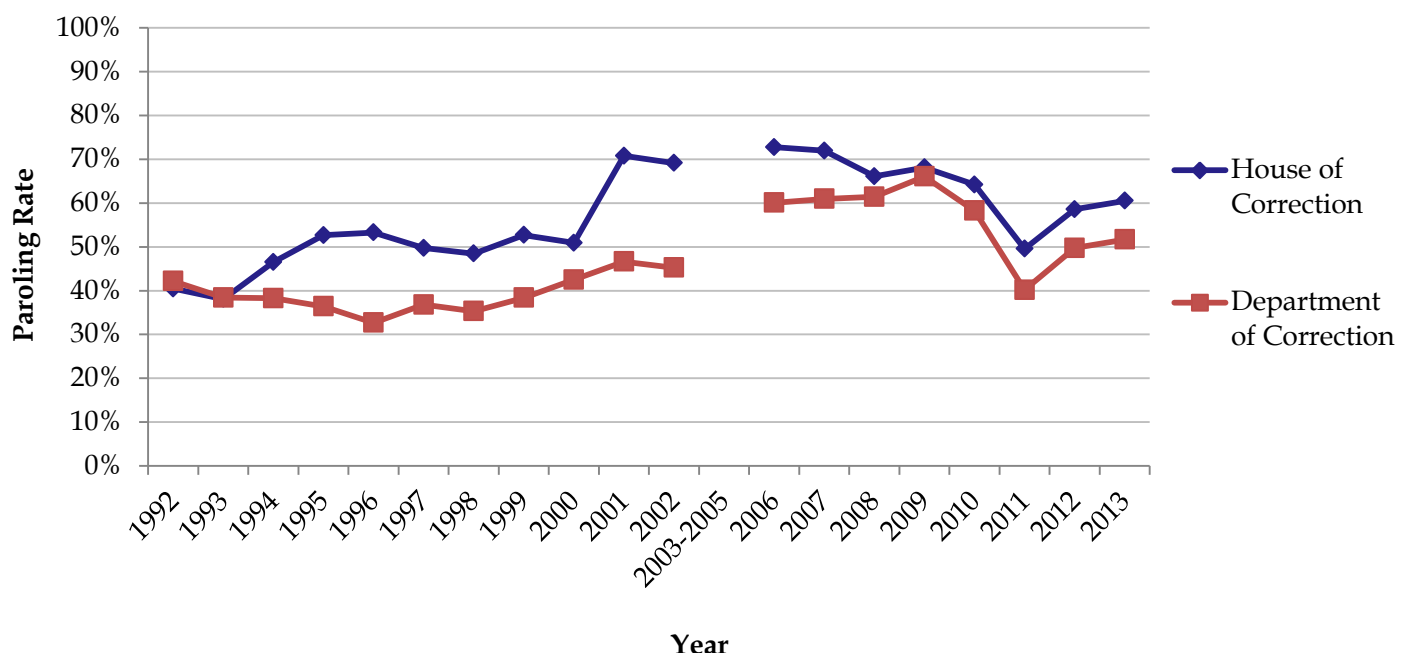
The first legislation in the United States authorizing parole was enacted in Massachusetts in 1837. The duties of the first Massachusetts parole officers included assisting released prisoners in finding jobs and providing them with tools, clothing, and transportation at state expense. Although in the past 175 years there have been numerous legislative changes affecting parole in Massachusetts, the agency's core mission and objectives remain essentially unchanged.

The following is an excerpt from a Massachusetts Parole Board report, produced over 30 years ago:

In 1982, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 1,904 Release Hearings at State Institutions. As a result of these hearings, 1,135 inmates were released from institutions and placed under the supervision of the field parole officers in seven regions across the Commonwealth. Of the 1,904 Release Hearings held, 1,301 were First Hearings, those in which the inmate was seen by the Parole Board for the first time. First Hearings consist of Regular Order Hearings, Special Consideration Hearings for inmates sentenced to M.C.I. Walpole, and Early Consideration Hearings.

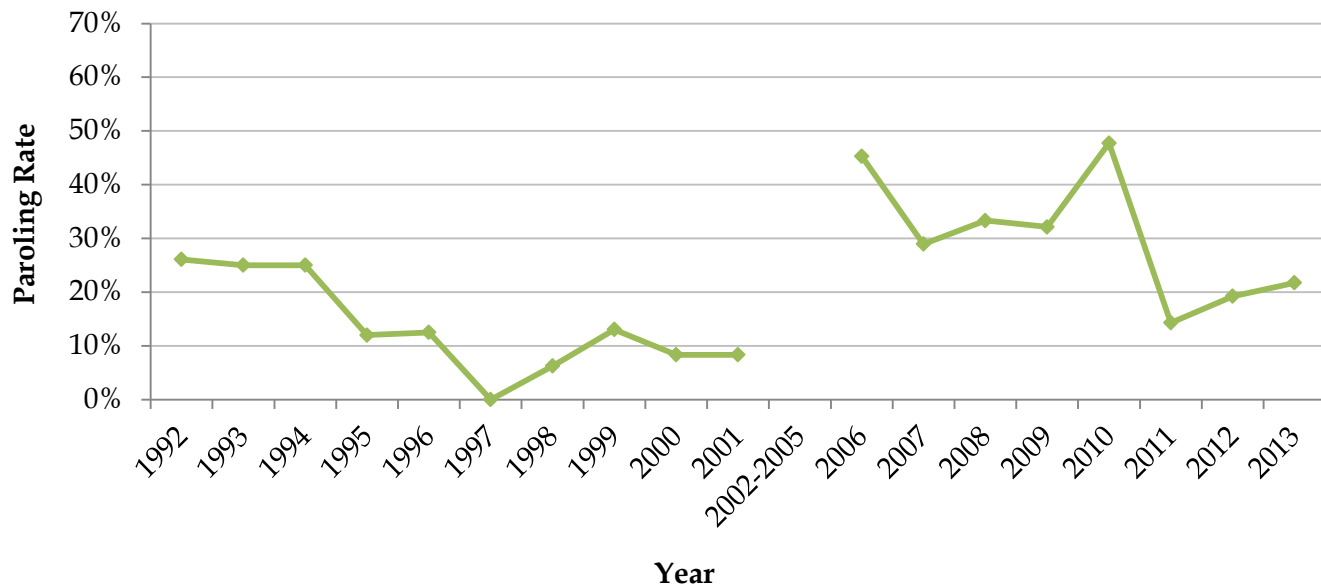
Over time the Parole Board has seen fluctuations in paroling statistics. Changes in legislation, sentencing practices, parole eligibility, inmate populations, national and local trends in corrections, evidence-based practices, agency partnerships, staffing, and decision-making may all contribute to such change. The following figures provide a historical trend of paroling rates for release hearings and life sentence hearings; note that data for years 2003-2005 and 2002-2005 is not included, respectively, because the Parole Board did not have a mechanism in place for capturing this data.

**Historical Release Hearing Paroling Rates**





### Historical Life Sentence Hearing Paroling Rates: Initial Hearings



Today, the Massachusetts Parole Board is an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. The primary responsibility of the agency is to identify parole eligible offenders, for whom there is sufficient indication that confinement has served its purpose, set appropriate conditions for parole, and enhance public safety through the responsible reintegration of these individuals into the community.

## Organization

The Parole Board has over 200 full time employees. These employees are assigned to every state and county correctional institution in the Commonwealth, eight regional field offices across the state, and at the Parole Board's central administrative office. Within the agency there is a seven-member board as well as a variety of units, divisions, and departments working collectively to achieve common goals of the Parole Board.

### Transitional Services Division

The Transitional Services Division is responsible for preparing all state and county release, revocation, and rescission cases to be heard by the Massachusetts Parole Board. The division compiles necessary case information for the Board Members to make an informed, balanced judgment. Duties include data entry for all inmates committed across the state, date calculations to determine parole eligibilities and parole discharge dates, as well as case preparation for parole hearings, which includes investigation, interviewing, analyzing information, and offender assessment. This division is responsible for the scheduling, coordination, and facilitation of all Parole Board hearing dockets as well as Parole Board office votes. The





execution of all parole release permits and coordination of transition to the community is also the responsibility of Transitional Services. Finally, this division tracks parole violation warrants and coordinates preliminary revocation hearings for offenders who are returned to custody.

### **Life Sentence Unit**

The Life Sentence Unit is responsible for preparing all eligible inmates sentenced to life in prison for parole hearings. This includes gathering case materials, preparing case files for Board Members, and interviewing inmates in preparation for hearings. The unit is responsible for maintaining the inmate's comprehensive file with documents relative to criminal history, institutional history, trial testimony, offender assessments, and additional evaluative information. The unit coordinates with affiliate agencies such as the District Attorneys' Offices and the Department of Correction in order to obtain such materials. The unit organizes life sentence hearings, which involves tracking initial parole eligibility for life sentenced inmates, as well as following up with review and revocation hearings. The unit also provides all necessary notifications of scheduled hearings at the Parole Board's central office and supplies notifications of subsequent decisions.

### **Victim Services Unit**

The Victim Services Unit provides statewide assistance to victims of violent crimes whose offenders become parole eligible, including victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide, and other violent crimes. Victim Services staff provides critical services to victims and family members, including: serving as a source of information for parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision, and notification of parole events; providing assistance in preparing victim impact statements and/or testimony for parole hearings, and accompanying victims and parent/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; crisis intervention, requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims, safety planning, offering information on victim compensation, assisting with Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) certification, and referring to appropriate criminal justice agencies and community-based victim service providers.

### **Field Services Division**

The Field Services Division is comprised of the central office management staff, eight Regional Parole Offices, the Interstate Compact Unit, and the Warrant and Apprehension Unit. The division is primarily responsible for supervising and monitoring of all offenders who have been released on parole by the Massachusetts Parole Board and parolees released through the Interstate Compact from other states. It is also responsible for assuring that parolees remain in compliance with the conditions of parole and with any special conditions imposed by the Parole Board. These conditions are designed to structure the parolee's return to the community and to ensure the protection of the public. The Field Services Division is responsible for case





management, which involves building partnerships with community providers to refer parolees to treatment and programming and assisting with reintegration into the community. Supervision duties include conducting home and work investigations, making home and community visits of parolees, verifying parolee employment or programming, ensuring compliance with general and special parole conditions, responding to GPS and electronic monitoring violations, administering substance abuse testing, conducting investigations, completing offender assessments, and reporting on parole violations. Parole officers are special state police officers. They carry firearms, make arrests, and transport parole violators to custody. The field staff is also responsible for documenting parolee information in the agency database.

### **Interstate Compact Unit**

The Interstate Compact Unit, which lies within the Field Services Division, coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. The Interstate Compact Unit also supervises all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers and deportation warrants. The unit is responsible for processing and tracking Lifetime Sex Offenders released from the courts or probation.

### **Warrant and Apprehension Unit**

The Warrant and Apprehension Unit, which lies within the Field Services Division, assists staff in the regional parole offices in locating and apprehending parolees who have violated their parole conditions and absconded from supervision. The unit also arranges for the apprehension of parolees who have fled the Commonwealth and monitors the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for criminal activity among parole violators. The unit is also responsible for entering, updating, and removing parole violation warrants from the agency's database.

### **Legal Department**

The Legal Department represents the agency in all litigation affecting the Massachusetts Parole Board in the state's trial courts, represents the agency in labor and employment matters, develops agency regulations and policies, and monitors and drafts parole related legislation. The primary role of the Board's General Counsel, and by extension the Legal Department as a whole, is to support and represent the Chair and the Board in all legal and policy matters. To that end, the General Counsel has been appointed a Special Assistant Attorney General for the purpose of representing the agency in state and federal court.



## **Executive Clemency Unit**

The Executive Clemency Unit, which lies within the Legal Department, reviews all pardon and commutation requests. In Massachusetts, the power to grant executive clemency, pardons and commutations is held by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Massachusetts Governor's Council. Acting as the Advisory Board of Pardons, the Massachusetts Parole Board reviews all petitions for executive clemency submitted to the Governor for consideration and submits a recommendation about each case.

## **Hearing Unit**

The Hearing Unit, which lies within the Legal Department, is comprised of hearing examiners who schedule and conduct preliminary revocation hearings and evaluations for provided counsel at all state and county correctional institutions, parole regional offices, and other designated locations. Evaluations for provided counsel are conducted prior to preliminary revocation hearings and final revocation hearings at a parolee's request to determine indigence and whether a parolee is capable of speaking effectively and has a timely and colorable claim.

## **Administrative Services Department**

The Administrative Services Department is comprised of staff performing the day to day operations of human resources and fiscal activities for agency employees. The department coordinates employment opportunities, personnel actions, diversity programs, benefits, workers' compensation, civil service, workforce policies, and employee and labor relations. Additionally, the department is responsible for documenting and reconciling supervision fees that are collected from parolees who are actively supervised by the Parole Board. The fiscal component of the department is charged with ensuring the integrity, accountability, and efficiency of the agency's fiscal operations and communication of accurate and timely financial information. The department is committed to accomplishing this mission in partnership with agency stakeholders and Commonwealth partners.

## **Research and Development Department**

The Research and Development Department performs statistical analyses, maintains internal statistical reports, and creates agency publications. The department performs duties involving policy development, as well as planning for and implementing agency initiatives. It manages collaborations with outside researchers, including inter-agency research, and provides data for external requests. The department works to evaluate internal data in comparison with evidence-based practices, in order improve the agency's operations.



## Transitional Services

### Parole Hearings Overview

#### Release Hearings

In 2013, the Massachusetts Parole Board conducted 6,033 institutional release hearings for inmates housed by the Massachusetts Department of Correction and Houses of Correction. This resulted in an average of 503 release hearings per month. As a result of these hearings, 3,494 inmates were either granted a positive vote to be paroled to the supervision of field parole officers in one of the eight parole regions across the Commonwealth; paroled to community supervision through the Interstate Compact; or paroled to custody, that is, paroled to serve another county, state, or federal sentence or to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody to make a determination of deportation. This produced a paroling rate<sup>1</sup> of 58%.

#### Rescission Hearings

Rescission hearings are held when an inmate's behavior during the period between the date of the release hearing, which resulted in a positive vote, and the date of release warrants Parole Board review. For example, the inmate may have received new disciplinary infractions for institutional misconduct. During rescission hearings the inmate's parole release date can be withdrawn, postponed, or reactivated depending on the Board's review of the inmate's behavior.

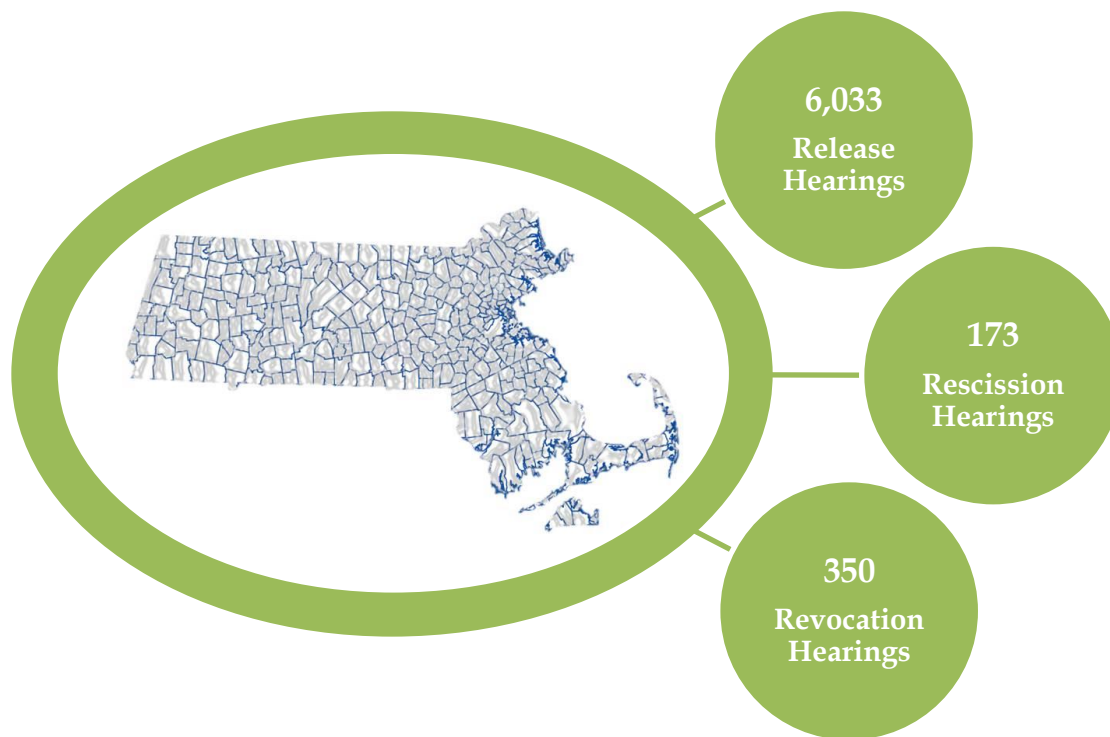
During 2013, the Parole Board held 173 rescission hearings for inmates housed by the Massachusetts Department of Correction and Houses of Correction. This resulted in an average of 14 rescission hearings per month. The paroling rate for rescission hearings was 56%.

#### Revocation Hearings

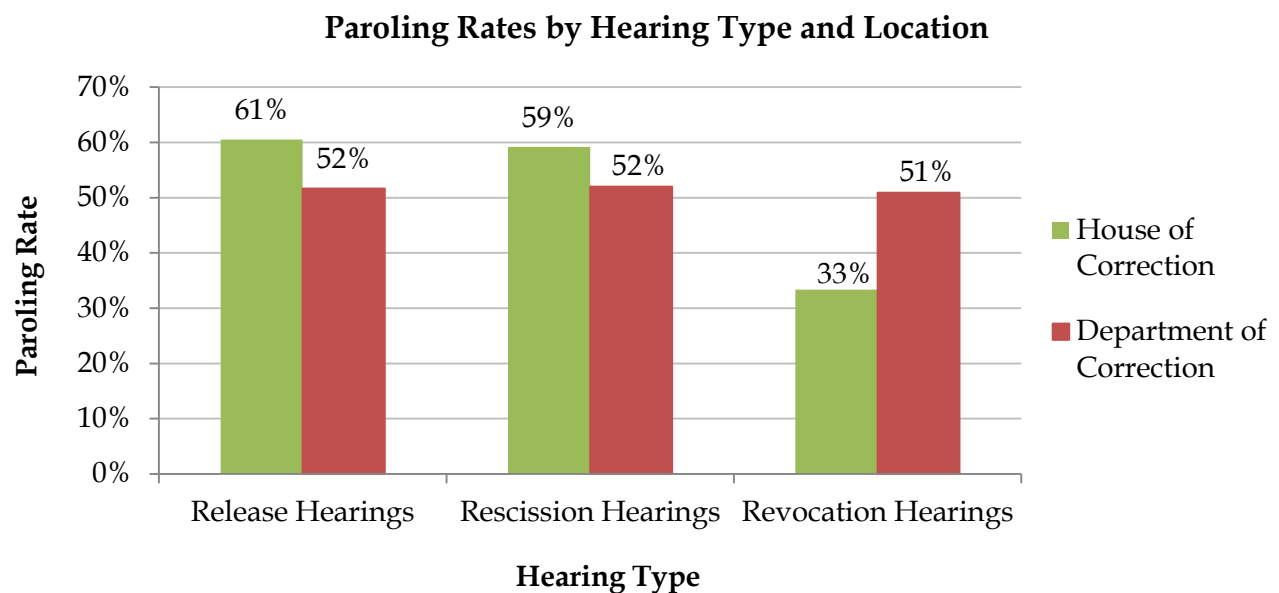
Revocation is the process by which a parolee's permit to be at liberty may be permanently or temporarily revoked as a result of violating one or more conditions of parole. More information concerning parole violations, which may result in a revocation hearing, is available in the Field Services section of this report.

In 2013, the Parole Board held 350 revocation hearings for individuals who were under the supervision of parole. This resulted in an average of 29 revocation hearings per month. As a result of these hearings, 136 parole violators were granted a new release date or released after a revocation was not affirmed, producing a paroling rate for revocation hearings of 39%.

<sup>1</sup> The paroling rate is the percentage of hearings that result in a positive vote (i.e., a vote to grant parole) out of all hearings that resulted in a positive or denied vote.



Release, rescission, and revocation hearings are held across the state of Massachusetts in correctional facilities. Hearings held in custody are also referred to as institutional hearings. Two primary locations of institutional hearings are Houses of Correction and the Department of Correction. There are also parole hearings held at the Parole Board's central administrative office, which include life sentence hearings and Victim Access Hearings. The following graph displays a paroling rate comparison of each institutional hearing type by primary location.



**Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings by Location**

Release Hearings				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
House of Correction	2,573	1,678	4,251	61%
Department of Correction	921	861	1,782	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>58%</b>

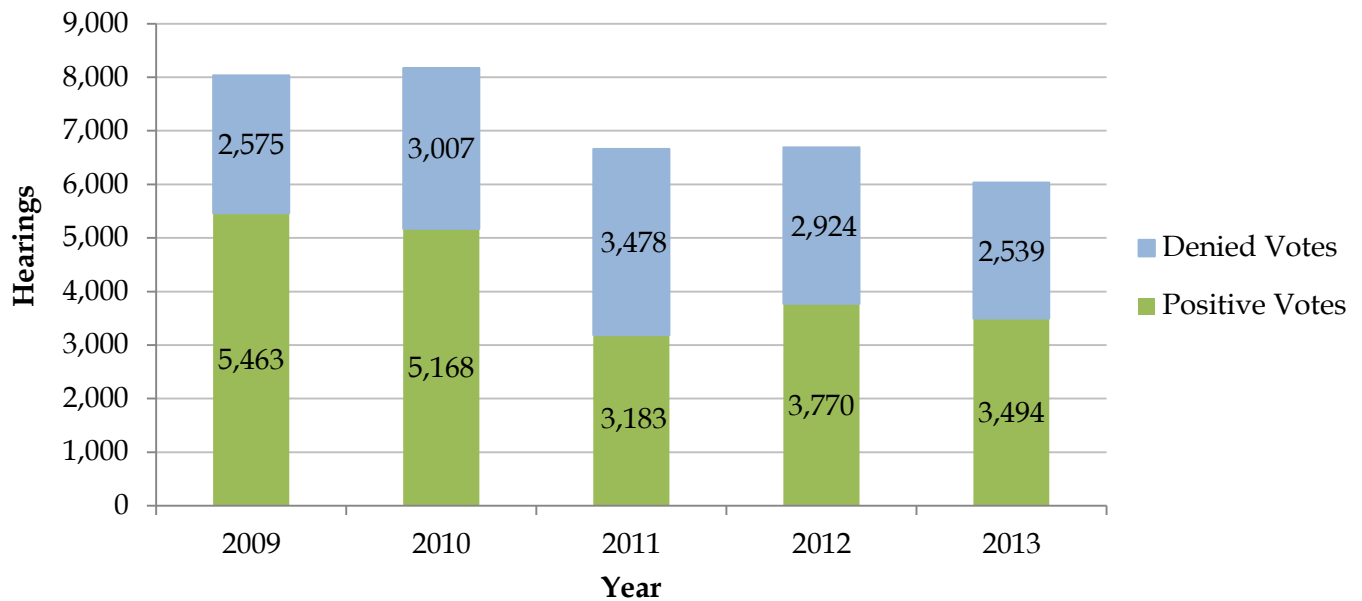
Rescission Hearings				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
House of Correction	58	40	98	59%
Department of Correction	39	36	75	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>56%</b>

Revocation Hearings				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
House of Correction	80	160	240	33%
Department of Correction	56	54	110	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>39%</b>

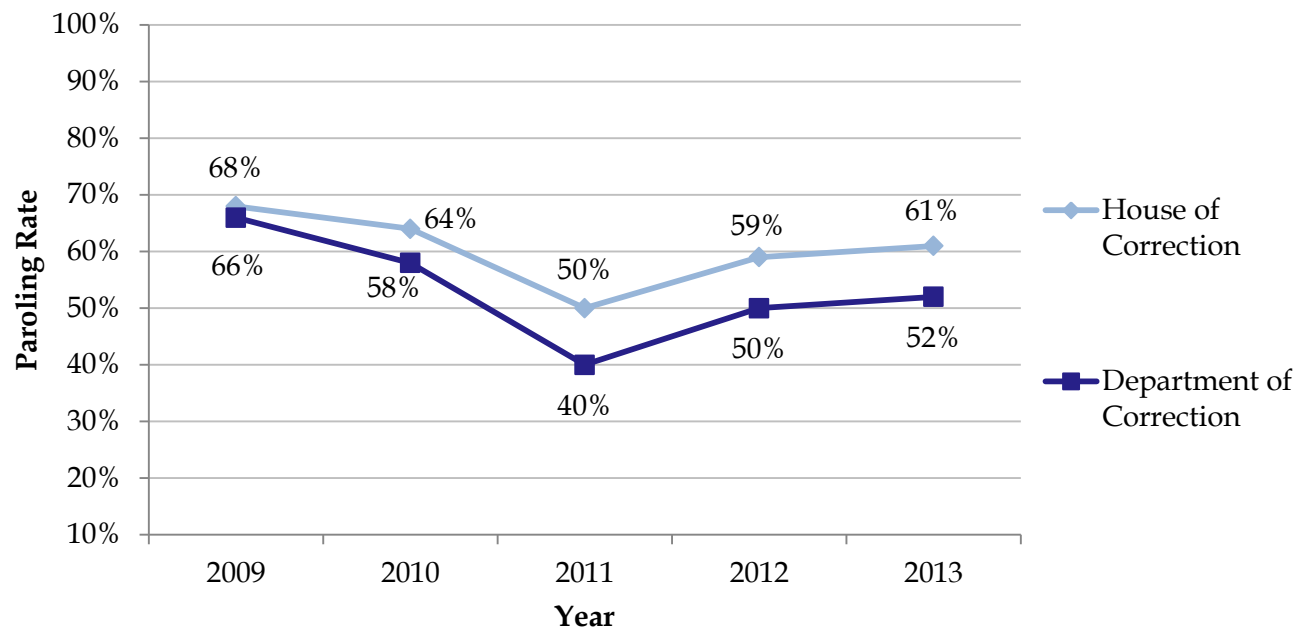
Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
House of Correction	2,711	1,878	4,589	59%
Department of Correction	1,016	951	1,967	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>57%</b>



### Release Hearing Dispositions: Five-Year Trend



### Paroling Rate by Location of Release Hearing: Five-Year Trend





## House of Correction Parole Hearings

Release Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable County House of Correction	93	84	177	53%
Berkshire County House of Correction	39	77	116	34%
Bristol County House of Correction	392	200	592	66%
Dukes County House of Correction	6	2	8	75%
Essex County Correctional Alternative Center	134	95	229	59%
Essex County House of Correction	107	145	252	42%
Essex County Women in Transition Center	36	14	50	72%
Franklin County House of Correction	31	28	59	53%
Hampden County House of Correction	81	101	182	45%
Hampden County Pre-Release Center	76	29	105	72%
Hampshire County House of Correction	47	42	89	53%
Middlesex County House of Correction	296	182	478	62%
Norfolk County House of Correction	212	77	289	73%
Plymouth County House of Correction	185	133	318	58%
Suffolk County House of Correction	355	204	559	64%
Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center	177	55	232	76%
Western MA Women's Correctional Center	50	32	82	61%
Worcester County House of Correction	256	178	434	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>61%</b>

As a result of release hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 6 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.







Rescission Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable County House of Correction	1	1	2	50%
Berkshire County House of Correction	0	0	0	N/A
Bristol County House of Correction	1	3	4	25%
Dukes County House of Correction	1	0	1	100%
Essex County Correctional Alternative Center	2	2	4	50%
Essex County House of Correction	1	2	3	33%
Essex County Women in Transition Center	3	4	7	43%
Franklin County House of Correction	1	1	2	50%
Hampden County House of Correction	3	3	6	50%
Hampden County Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	N/A
Hampshire County House of Correction	2	0	2	100%
Middlesex County House of Correction	8	3	11	73%
Norfolk County House of Correction	5	4	9	56%
Plymouth County House of Correction	0	0	0	N/A
Suffolk County House of Correction	9	7	16	56%
Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center	11	3	14	79%
Western MA Women's Correctional Center	5	0	5	100%
Worcester County House of Correction	5	7	12	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>59%</b>

As a result of rescission hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 6 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.





Revocation Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Barnstable County House of Correction	2	1	3	67%
Berkshire County House of Correction	1	3	4	25%
Bristol County House of Correction	6	18	24	25%
Dukes County House of Correction	0	1	1	0%
Essex County Correctional Alternative Center	2	7	9	22%
Essex County House of Correction	8	34	42	19%
Essex County Women in Transition Center	1	2	3	33%
Franklin County House of Correction	0	1	1	0%
Hampden County House of Correction	3	8	11	27%
Hampden County Pre-Release Center	1	3	4	25%
Hampshire County House of Correction	1	0	1	100%
Middlesex County House of Correction	11	9	20	55%
Norfolk County House of Correction	7	13	20	35%
Plymouth County House of Correction	4	9	13	31%
Suffolk County House of Correction	12	32	44	27%
Western MA Correctional Alcohol Center	2	1	3	67%
Western MA Women's Correctional Center	2	0	2	100%
Worcester County House of Correction	17	18	35	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>33%</b>

As a result of revocation hearings held at the Houses of Correction, approximately 3 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.





## Department of Correction Parole Hearings

Release Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	30	19	49	61%
Boston Pre-Release Center	56	20	76	74%
Bridgewater State Hospital	3	9	12	25%
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	0	0	0	N/A
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	13	11	24	54%
MA Treatment Center	12	64	76	16%
MCI - Cedar Junction	12	23	35	34%
MCI - Concord	95	94	189	50%
MCI - Framingham	136	43	179	76%
MCI - Norfolk	43	87	130	33%
MCI - Plymouth	31	19	50	62%
MCI - Shirley	138	118	256	54%
North Central Correctional Institution	48	88	136	35%
Northeastern Correctional Center	81	28	109	74%
Old Colony Correctional Center	72	83	155	46%
Pondville Correctional Center	40	17	57	70%
South Middlesex Correctional Center	86	15	101	85%
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	25	114	139	18%
Out of State Cases	0	9	9	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>52%</b>

As a result of release hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 5 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.





Rescission Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	2	0	2	100%
Boston Pre-Release Center	1	0	1	100%
Bridgewater State Hospital	1	0	1	100%
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	0	0	0	N/A
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	0	N/A
MA Treatment Center	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Cedar Junction	2	0	2	100%
MCI - Concord	9	11	20	45%
MCI - Framingham	7	6	13	54%
MCI - Norfolk	5	6	11	45%
MCI - Plymouth	1	0	1	100%
MCI - Shirley	4	5	9	44%
North Central Correctional Institution	0	1	1	0%
Northeastern Correctional Center	1	0	1	100%
Old Colony Correctional Center	2	1	3	67%
Pondville Correctional Center	4	1	5	80%
South Middlesex Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	0	5	5	0%
Out of State Cases	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>52%</b>

As a result of rescission hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 5 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.





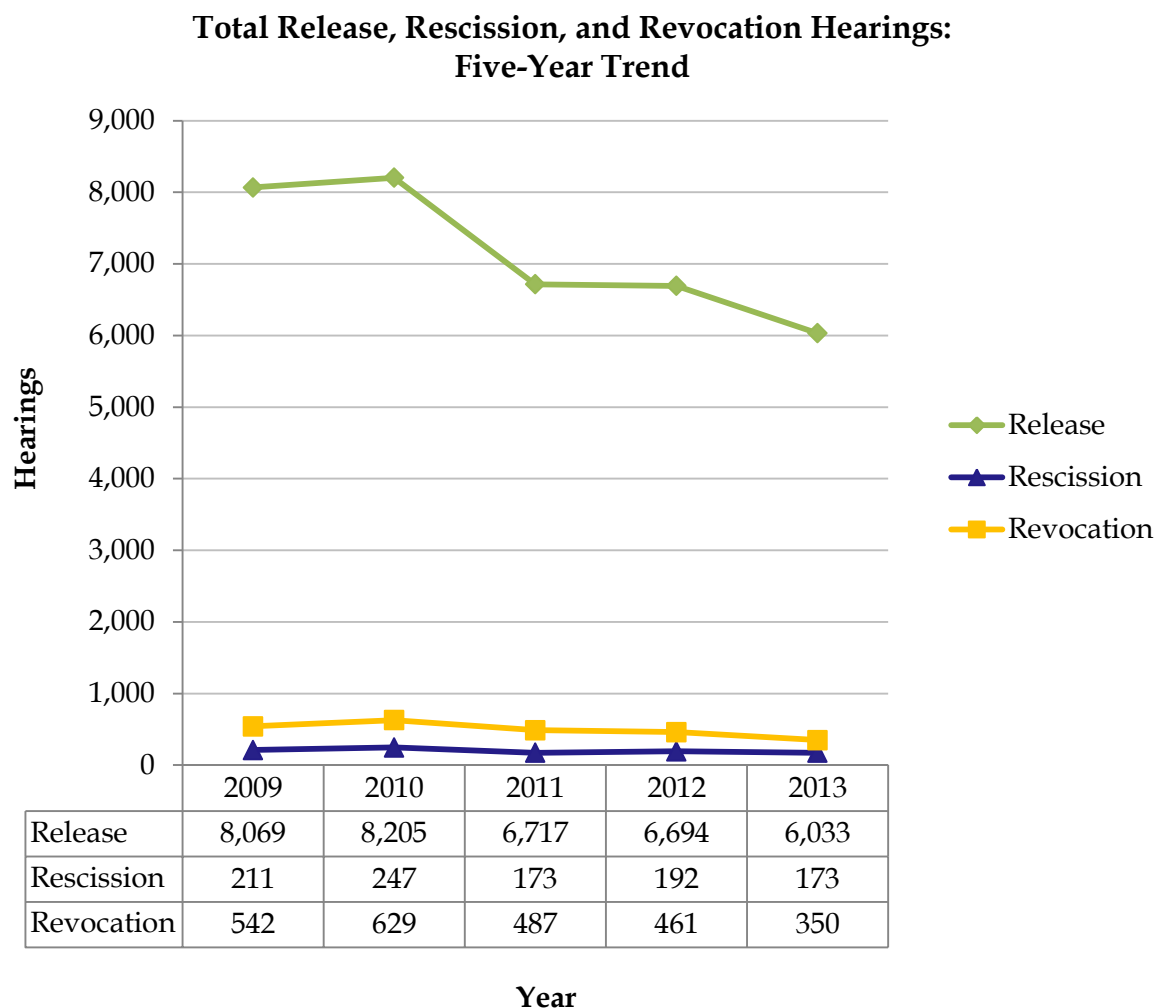
Revocation Hearings by Institution				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Bay State Correctional Center	0	1	1	0%
Boston Pre-Release Center	0	0	0	N/A
Bridgewater State Hospital	0	0	0	N/A
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital Correctional Unit	0	0	0	N/A
MA Alcohol and Substance Abuse Center	0	0	0	N/A
MA Treatment Center	0	0	0	N/A
MCI - Cedar Junction	37	34	71	52%
MCI - Concord	2	2	4	50%
MCI - Framingham	9	7	16	56%
MCI - Norfolk	1	0	1	100%
MCI - Plymouth	0	1	1	0%
MCI - Shirley	3	4	7	43%
North Central Correctional Institution	0	0	0	N/A
Northeastern Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
Old Colony Correctional Center	1	2	3	33%
Pondville Correctional Center	0	0	0	N/A
South Middlesex Correctional Center	3	2	5	60%
Souza Baranowski Correctional Center	0	1	1	0%
Out of State Cases	0	0	0	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>51%</b>

As a result of revocation hearings held at the Massachusetts Department of Correction, approximately 5 out of 10 inmates received a positive parole vote.





The number of release hearings held per year is largely a result of the number of inmates who become eligible for a parole in a given year. Inmate populations, legislative changes, and sentencing practices tend to guide subsequent parole hearing rates. However, the number of revocation and rescission hearings fluctuates based on the number of parolees being supervised in the community and the number of positive votes granted to parolees, respectively. Other factors, such as waivers, impact hearing trends as well. The following figure represents fluctuations in the number of parole hearings over the past five years.

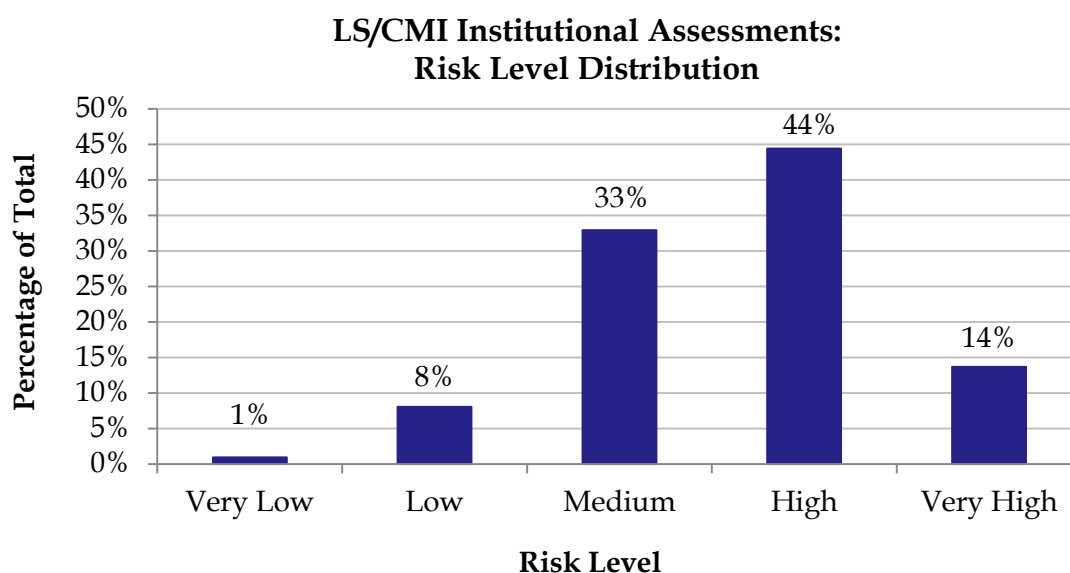




## Institutional Risk/Needs Assessments

On August 2, 2012, Governor Deval L. Patrick signed into law an *Act Relative to Sentencing and Improving Law Enforcement Tools*, which was made effective as Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012 (C.192) and is commonly referred to as the 2012 Crime Bill. The statutory changes resulting from the 2012 Crime Bill requires the use of a risk and needs assessment in making parole release decisions. As part of the Parole Board's commitment to public safety, the assessment tool allows for more accurate identification of an individual's risk to recidivate, as well as ensures appropriate services for parolees released to supervision. The risk/needs assessment selected for implementation is the Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI™). The Parole Board implemented the LS/CMI in early 2013 for use in release decisions for inmates and supervision strategies for parolees. The following chart presents risk level information for institutional assessments conducted in 2013.

LS/CMI Institutional Assessments		
Risk Level	Count	Percentage
Very Low	29	1%
Low	250	8%
Medium	1,020	33%
High	1,377	44%
Very High	424	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>100%</b>







## Parole Hearing Waivers

Inmates and parolees may waive their right to a parole hearing, either prior to or during the hearing process. For example, an inmate may not be interested in adhering to expected parole conditions, or an inmate who has a relatively short period of time left to serve on his sentence (i.e., short period of time between parole eligibility date and release date) may choose to forgo the parole process in favor of discharging from custody without community supervision.

Release Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	2,286	90	2,376
Department of Correction	550	18	568
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2,944</b>

Rescission Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	42	0	42
Department of Correction	22	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>

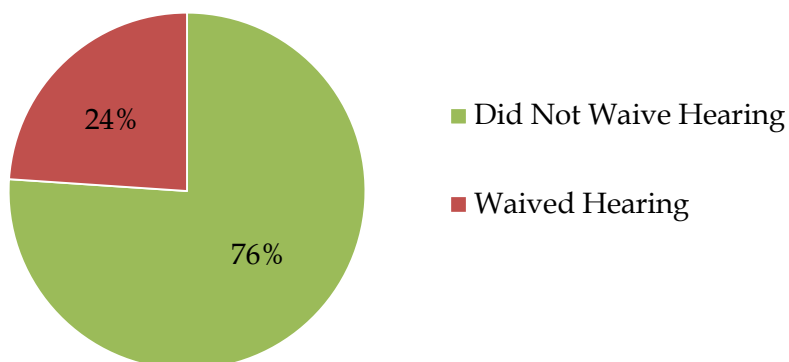
Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	214	0	214
Department of Correction	79	0	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293</b>

Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Waived Prior to Hearing	Waived at Hearing	Total Waivers
House of Correction	2,542	90	2,632
Department of Correction	651	18	669
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3,301</b>



In 2013, 2,944 or 24% of eligible inmates waived their right to a release hearing at the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction. Inmates housed at the Houses of Correction accounted for 81% of the release hearings waived in 2013, while inmates housed at the Department of Correction made up the remaining 19%.

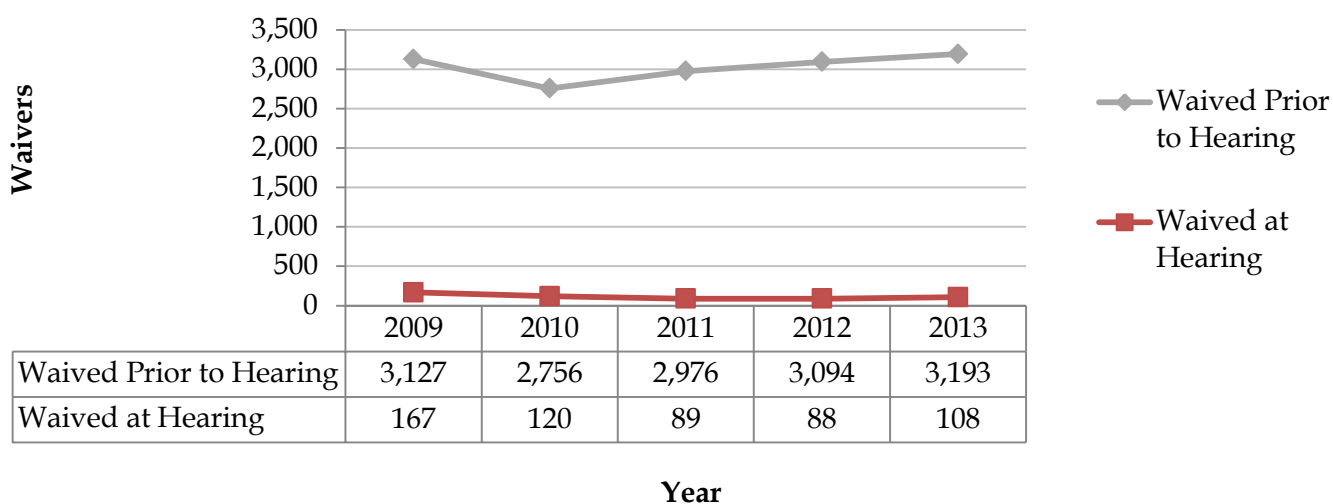
**Inmates Eligible for Release Hearings:  
Percent Waived**



A total of 64 or 25% of eligible inmates waived their right to a rescission hearing. In addition, 293 or 38% of eligible inmates waived their right to a revocation hearing.

The figure below represents a five-year trend for the total number of waivers, based on release, rescission, and revocation hearings held or scheduled to be held at the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction.

**Total Number of Waivers for Release, Rescission, and Revocation  
Hearings: Five-Year Trend**





## Parole Hearing Postponements

Inmates and parolees may postpone a scheduled parole hearing, at which time a postponement hearing date is scheduled. For example, an inmate may want to receive additional time to establish a plan for his or her parole. In addition, Parole Board Members might postpone a hearing because they are waiting to receive pertinent legal documents or a resolution to court matters that are essential to consider during the hearing process.

Release Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	2,290	220	2,510
Department of Correction	424	132	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>3,066</b>

Rescission Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	4	2	6
Department of Correction	6	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>

Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	46	8	54
Department of Correction	22	4	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>80</b>

Release, Rescission, and Revocation Hearings			
Scheduled Hearing Location	Postponed by Inmate	Postponed by Board	Total Postponements
House of Correction	2,340	230	2,570
Department of Correction	452	138	590
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,160</b>

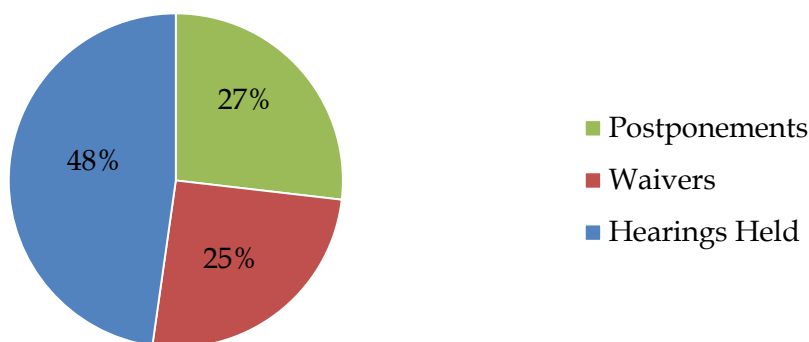


In 2013, 3,066 or 25% of parole release hearings for eligible inmates were postponed. Inmates housed at the Houses of Correction accounted for 2,510 or 82% of the release hearings postponed in 2013, while Department of Correction inmates made up the remaining 556 or 18% of postponements. Inmate postponements accounted for 89% of all release hearings postponed while Board postponements accounted for the remaining 11%.

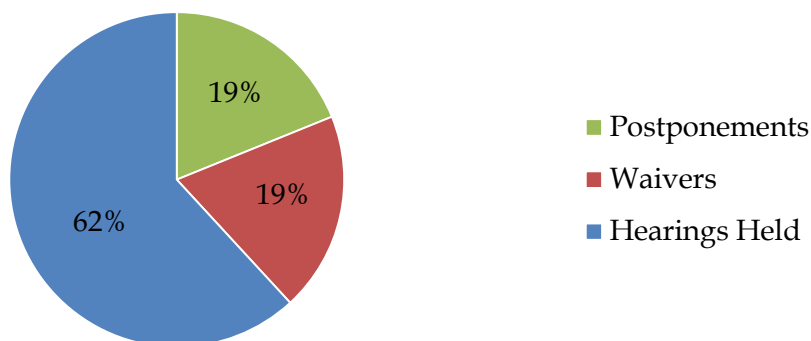
## Release Hearings Postponed, Waived, and Held

The charts below display overall percentages of hearings postponed, waived, and held for release hearings scheduled at the Houses of Correction and at Department of Correction in 2013.

**House of Correction Release Hearings:  
Percent Postponed, Waived, and Held**



**Department of Correction Release Hearings:  
Percent Postponed, Waived, and Held**





## Other Hearing Locations and Other Hearing Dispositions

### Other Hearing Locations

In addition to hearings held at the Department of Correction and Houses of Correction, a small number of hearings are held at the Parole Board's central administrative office. These include life sentence hearings and some Victim Access Hearings. More information about these hearing types is available in the section on Victim Services and the section on Life Sentence Cases in this report. The following statistics are provided based on release hearings (excluding life sentence hearings) held at the Parole Board's central administrative office.

Release Hearings by Location				
Hearing Location	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Parole Board Central Office	21	71	92	23%

### Other Hearing Dispositions

In addition to positive votes, denied votes, waivers, and postponements, hearings may result in an action pending vote or other types of votes. These miscellaneous votes serve as an administrative disposition. For example, if a Board Member needs additional information to make an informed decision he or she may vote "action pending" for receipt of the desired document, and then make a final decision. A hearing that results in a vote type of "other" may be because the inmate was sick and could not be seen (i.e., not seen), the Board Members voted in opposition (i.e., split decision), or the case needs to be put on the next available hearing list (i.e., PONAL). In these cases, the final disposition is captured by a subsequent hearing and subsequent disposition. The following table indicates action pending and other votes that resulted from scheduled hearings in 2013.

Other Disposition Results		
Hearing Type	Action Pending	Other
Release Hearings	100	156
Rescission Hearings	2	4
Revocation Hearings	12	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>200</b>



## Office Votes

In addition to institutional hearings, the Parole Board makes decisions on parole related matters that do not require an in-person hearing, by using documentation of the case, to provide resolutions via office votes. Office votes require a combination of efforts by Transitional Services, Field Services, Board Members, the Legal Department, and hearing examiners. Office vote types are listed below with corresponding disposition counts.

Office Vote Type and Disposition	Count
<b>Request to Review Prescription Vote</b>	
Positive Vote	14
Other	1
<b>Termination Request</b>	
Other	8
<b>Reconsideration Request</b>	
Request Approved	69
Request Denied	202
<b>Withdraw Warrant Request</b>	
Other	34
<b>Request to Resolve Action Pending</b>	
Positive Vote	33
Denied Vote	34
Action Pending	9
Other	19
Postpone by Board	1
<b>Change of Vote Request</b>	
Positive Vote	12
Denied Vote	1
Action Pending	2
Other	630
Postpone by Board	1
<b>Special Consideration Request</b>	
Request Denied	1
<b>Appeal Request</b>	
Request Approved	7
Request Denied	206
Other	1

Office Vote Type and Disposition	Count
<b>Request for Out of State/Country Travel</b>	
Request Approved	115
Request Denied	1
<b>Request for Provisional Rescission</b>	
No Provisional Rescission	106
Provisional Rescission	321
<b>Request for Board to Extend Appeal</b>	
Request Approved	2
<b>Request for Provisional Revocation</b>	
No Action	1
Await Action of Court	6
Final Warning	37
Warning	4
Withdraw Warrant, Resume Parole	3
Provisional Revocation	660
Authorize Second Detainer	14
Issue Compact Warrant (60 Days)	91
Provisional Revocation, WAH	42
Provisional Revocation, WPH	199
<b>Request to Attend Hearing</b>	
Request Approved	4
Request Denied	5
<b>Request to Postpone VAH</b>	
Request Approved	9
<b>Mandatory Min. Hearing Eligibility Request</b>	
Request Approved	80
Request Denied	4
<b>All Office Vote Types</b>	<b>2,989</b>

WPH: Waived Prior to Hearing; WAH: Waived at Hearing; VAH: Victim Access Hearing



Each office vote type is defined as follows:

**Appeal Request:** An offender may appeal a parole decision to deny, rescind, or revoke parole. 120 CMR 304.02

**Change of Vote Request:** A change of vote is submitted upon request to change conditions of Parole Reserve.

**Mandatory Minimum Hearing Eligibility Request:** A request to review eligibility as determined by Section 32 of Chapter 94C. The Board and Legal Department determine eligibility of parole after serving one-half of the maximum House of Correction sentence absent aggravating circumstances.

**Reconsideration Request:** An offender may petition for reconsideration of a parole decision to deny, rescind, or revoke parole. 120 CMR 304.03. The Board may reconsider a decision on its own initiative. 120 CMR 304.01(4).

**Request for Out of State Travel:** A request for out of state travel is submitted to allow/deny parolee requested travel.

**Request for Provisional Rescission:** When the Parole Board Members set a parole release date, release on that date is contingent upon continued satisfactory conduct by the inmate and the absence of any new and significant adverse information not known to the parole hearing panel at the time the release decision was made. 120 CMR 302.01

**Request for Provisional Revocation:** When a parolee is alleged to have violated the conditions of parole, and satisfactory evidence thereof is presented in a parole violation report, the Parole Board Members or a parole supervisor or other superior officer may authorize a preliminary revocation hearing. A Hearing Examiner shall prepare a summary of what occurred at the preliminary revocation hearing and a request for provisional revocation is submitted. 120 CMR 303.02-303.13

**Request to Attend Hearing:** In general, representatives for the offender are not permitted to attend closed hearings, except under special circumstances, at parole rescission hearings, and at preliminary and final revocation hearings. A request to attend hearing is submitted to have a witness attend. 120 CMR 300.8.

**Request to for Board to Extend Appeal:** An offender has 30 days to appeal a parole decision. The offender may submit a request to extend the appeal deadline to the original hearing panel.

**Request to Postpone Victim Access Hearing (VAH):** A request to postpone a Victim Access Hearing is requested by the offender. It must be approved by a majority vote of the Parole Board.

**Request to Resolve Action Pending:** A request to resolve an action pending is forwarded to the original hearing panel with information that was not available at the original hearing.

**Request to Restore Dead Time:** A request to restore offender received dead time while in violation of Parole. 120 CMR 303.16(2)(d).





**Request to Review Prescription Vote:** A request for the Board to review a prescription vote prior to an annual review to continue the prior vote or change the prescription.

**Special Consideration Request:** A request for early parole eligibility hearing based on a combined request from the incarcerating facility and offender.

**Termination Request:** Parolee wishes to terminate the balance of his/her parole/sentence.

**Withdraw Warrant Request:** An offender who is serving an intervening sentence with a parole violation warrant lodged may petition the Board to have the warrant removed if the warrant has not been served. 120 CMR 303.16.



## Life Sentence Cases

### Hearings for Life Sentence Cases

There are three types of parole hearings for life sentence inmates. Adult inmates sentenced to serve life in prison (with parole eligibility) become eligible for parole after serving 15 years of the life sentence, or a minimum term, and the initial hearing takes place at that time. If the Parole Board denies parole after the initial hearing, the inmate will be provided with a subsequent review hearing at five years, or earlier at the discretion of the Parole Board.

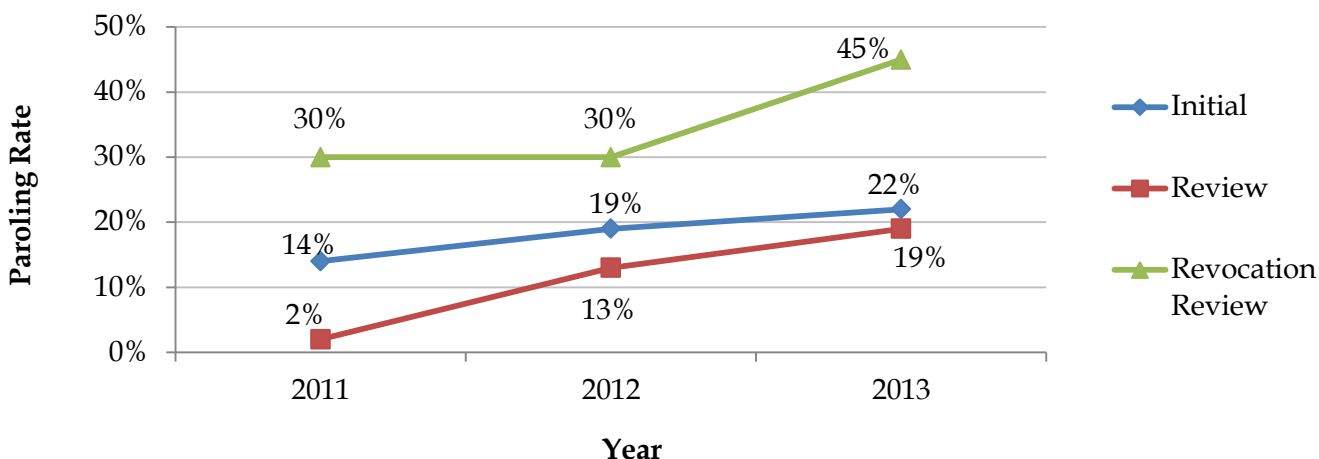
The hearing takes place before all seven members of the Parole Board and is open to the public. When a parolee on a life sentence is revoked and returned to custody on a parole violation, the Parole Board conducts a hearing to determine whether the inmate merits re-parole. In 2011, parole on a life sentence required a simple majority vote for all three types of hearings (i.e., initial, review, after revocation). The 2012 Crime Bill changed the requirement for simple majority to two-thirds majority for parole on a life sentence. The new requirement applies to all life sentence hearings conducted on or after August 2, 2012. Beginning with 2011 hearings, decisions on life sentence cases are available online at the Parole Board's website. The following figures are for life sentence cases heard in 2013.

Hearings for Life Sentence Cases				
Hearing Type	Positive Votes	Denied Votes	Positive + Denied Votes	Paroling Rate
Initial	5	18	23	22%
Review	12	50	62	19%
Revocation Review	10	12	22	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>25%</b>

Beginning in 2011, the Life Sentence Unit began disaggregating life sentence hearings by type (i.e., initial, review, after revocation) in order to provide more information to interested persons and the public. A three-year comparison of these types is provided in the following chart.



### Life Sentence Paroling Rates by Hearing Type: Three-Year Trend



## Guidelines for Life Sentence Decisions

In making decisions, the Parole Board is directed by the laws of Massachusetts as determined by the Legislature and interpreted by the Supreme Judicial Court. The following laws and court decisions direct and guide parole decision-making:

1. The Legislature has determined that an inmate can be paroled only if (a) it is reasonably probable that he will not re-offend, and (b) his release is compatible with the welfare of society.
2. The Legislature determined specifically that parole cannot be granted “merely as a reward for good conduct” in prison.
3. The Legislature requires that the Parole Board receive for each hearing a complete statement of the crime and the circumstances of the crime.
4. The Legislature has not created any presumption for or against parole at 15 years; it is a matter left to the Parole Board’s discretion.
5. The Supreme Judicial Court determined the four goals of sentencing as (a) punishment of the offender, (b) deterrence, (c) incapacitation to protect the public from further harm, and (d) rehabilitation of the offender. See *Commonwealth v. Goodwin*, 414 Mass. 88 (1993). Every Parole Board decision must support each of those four goals; no decision should undermine a goal of sentencing.
6. The Supreme Judicial Court (SJC) considered and rejected the argument that the Massachusetts Parole Board cannot consider the specific facts of the crime in making its parole decision. In *Greenman v. Massachusetts Parole Board*, 405 Mass. 384 (1989), the SJC determined that the Board can and should consider the specific facts of the crime and the length of incarceration in assessing punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation, and public safety.

The Parole Board does not impose sentence or “re-sentence.” The Board does not have the legal authority or means to do so. The Parole Board must, however, interpret the legislative requirement to consider the welfare of society. The United States Supreme Court stated that



determining the welfare of a community “requires the [Parole] Board to assess whether, in light of the nature of the crime, the inmate’s release will minimize the gravity of the offense, weaken the deterrent impact on others, and undermine respect for the administration of justice” (emphasis added). *Greenholtz v. Inmates of Nebraska*, 442 U.S. 1, 8 (1979). The Supreme Court recognizes, therefore, the necessity of assessing the length of incarceration to assure that it is equal to the gravity of the offense and accomplishes the deterrence of others. In the *Greenman* decision, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court adopted the *Greenholtz* language in authorizing the Massachusetts Parole Board to consider the facts and circumstances of the crime in determining whether an inmate is likely to re-offend and whether parole is compatible with the welfare of society.

Considering the facts of the crime is not designed to increase punishment. Instead, it is designed to assess the length of incarceration fairly and consistently. An inmate whose conduct is less culpable and less heinous should stand in a different position than the inmate whose criminal conduct is more culpable and more heinous. As recognized by both the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Judicial Court, the length of incarceration is related to all the goals of sentencing: rehabilitation, deterrence, punishment, and public protection. Assessing rehabilitation, deterrence, punishment, and public protection are serious responsibilities. The Legislature has placed these responsibilities with the Parole Board, and the Legislature and the Supreme Judicial Court have authorized the Parole Board to consider the facts of the crime and the length of incarceration.

Additional information about how the Parole Board makes life sentence decisions is available on the Parole Board’s website under Guidelines for Life Sentence Decisions. These guidelines are used in life sentence cases to assist Board Members in determining if it is reasonably probable that the inmate will not re-offend and his or her release is compatible with the welfare of society.

## Parole Hearing Regulations for Inmates Serving Life Sentences

According to 120 CMR 301.06: Procedure at Initial Parole Release Hearing and Review Hearings for Inmates Serving Life Sentences:

1. Parole Hearing Panel. For inmates serving life sentences, including those inmates serving a sentence with a minimum term of years and a maximum term of life, the following comprise the hearing panel:
  - a. The full Board membership conducts initial release hearings unless a Member is unavailable as provided in M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A. Provided however that nothing in 120 CMR shall prevent the inmate from waiving a full Board hearing and further that no hearing shall proceed unless a majority of the Board Members are present. Unless the Chair finds a Board Member unavailable under M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A, or otherwise disqualified from hearing the case under 120 CMR 300.02(4), any Board Member who was not present at the public hearing shall vote after reviewing the video or audio recordings or both and the written record.



- b. Less than the full Board but not less than a majority of the full Board may conduct review hearings. Members absent from the review hearing, unless disqualified under 120 CMR 300.02(4), shall vote after reviewing the record.
2. Public Proceedings. The initial release hearing and any subsequent parole review hearings for inmates serving life sentences are public proceedings to the extent considerations of security and confidentiality allow.
  - a. The Massachusetts Parole Board reserves the right to limit attendance or assign seating or both in consideration of security and space availability.
  - b. All individuals in attendance who are not employees of the Massachusetts Parole Board must sign their name and provide their address on a list provided.
  - c. The Massachusetts Parole Board reserves the right to conduct reasonable searches of persons and effects of all individuals in attendance.
  - d. The hearing is conducted with appropriate decorum. Observers or participants who create any disturbance on or about the premises of the hearing may be removed and barred from the proceeding.
  - e. The Massachusetts Parole Board may regulate media coverage to ensure order, security, and confidentiality.
3. Statutorily Required Notice. Pursuant to M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A:
  - a. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall give notice of the initial release hearing and any subsequent parole review hearings for inmates serving life sentences to the following agents of the Commonwealth:
    1. Attorney General;
    2. Office of the District Attorney in which district the sentence was imposed;
    3. Chief of Police of the municipality in which the crime was committed; and
    4. Executive Office of Public Safety and Security. M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A.
  - b. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall use reasonable efforts to notify the victim(s) or the victim's immediate family no later than 30 days prior to the parole hearing. M.G.L. c. 127, § 133A. See also, M.G.L. c. 258B.
4. Subject to 120 CMR 301.06(2), the following guidelines apply to the presentation of evidence at an initial or review parole hearing for inmates serving life sentences:
  - a. The Chair of the Parole Board or the designee of the Chair presides over the full Board parole hearing and will administer oaths before the receipt of testimony.
  - b. The inmate or representative may make a brief opening statement.
  - c. The Parole Board Members may inquire of the inmate concerning any relevant matter.
  - d. The Parole Board Members shall elicit information regarding the status of the inmate within the Department of Correction.
  - e. The Parole Board Members shall elicit available evidence and testimony from persons advocating parole for the inmate.
  - f. The Parole Board shall elicit available evidence and testimony regarding the impact of the crime on the victim(s) or victim's family, and any recommendation by the victim or a representative of the family regarding the issue of parole of the inmate. The Parole Board Members shall also elicit available evidence and testimony unfavorable to the inmate upon any relevant subject.



- g. Public officials of the Commonwealth may offer evidence and testimony in rebuttal or supplementation of any relevant issue raised during the consideration of parole.
  - h. The Chair or his or her designee, after the close of evidence and testimony may permit a closing statement by the inmate or representative.
- 5. The Parole Board Members may allow the submission of supplemental memoranda or other documentation from any party after the close of the hearing. Requests for such subsequent submissions must be made at the close of the parole hearing.
  - 6. The full Board shall vote on the final decision regarding parole release at a regularly scheduled executive session following the public hearing. Any decision shall be by majority of the full Board. The Massachusetts Parole Board shall notify the inmate of its decision in writing and the reasons therefore. The decision of the Parole Board Members is a public record, as provided by M.G.L. c. 127, § 130.

## Juveniles with Life Sentences

In *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S. Ct. 2455 (2012)(Miller), the United States Supreme Court held that the “imposition of a mandatory sentence of life in prison without parole on individuals who were under the age of 18 when they committed the murder is contrary to the prohibition on ‘cruel and unusual punishments’ in the Eighth Amendment.” Following the *Miller* decision, a juvenile who had been convicted of first degree murder filed a petition challenging Massachusetts laws that required all individuals convicted of first degree murder to serve life in prison without the possibility of parole. On December 24, 2013 the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court decided that case, *Commonwealth v. Diatchenko*, 466 Mass. 655 (2013), and held that that the statutory provisions mandating life without the possibility of parole are invalid as applied to juveniles who committed murder at age 18 or younger. The Court also determined that its holding was retroactive for all juveniles currently serving sentences for first degree murder. Finally, the Court decided that Diatchenko (and others similarly situated) must be given a parole hearing.

In *Diatchenko*, the Supreme Judicial Court held that the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Miller* was retroactive, and that juveniles convicted of first-degree murder must be afforded parole hearings. The practical effect of the Court’s decision is that those portions of G.L. c. 265, § 2 and G.L. c. 127, § 133A, which mandate a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole for anyone convicted of first degree murder, are unconstitutional as applied to juvenile homicide offenders. Therefore, juveniles convicted of first degree murder will be eligible for parole.

Specifically, the Supreme Judicial Court held that the “mandatory imposition of a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole on individuals who were under the age of eighteen when they committed the crime of murder in the first degree violates the prohibition on ‘cruel or unusual punishments’ in art. 26 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights.” The Court further decided that the “discretionary imposition of such a sentence on juvenile homicide offenders also violates art. 26 because it is an unconstitutionally disproportionate punishment when viewed in the context of the unique characteristics of juvenile offenders.” Finally, the Court concluded that the process for determining parole suitability is entrusted to the Parole Board and stated that, “[a]t the appropriate time, it is the purview of the Massachusetts parole board to evaluate the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime, including the age of the offender, together with all relevant information pertaining to the



offender's character and actions during the intervening years since conviction." (*Excerpts retrieved from [www.mass.gov](http://www.mass.gov)*).

After the Supreme Judicial Court's decision on December 24, 2013, the Massachusetts Parole Board identified cases of which offenders were under the age of 18 on the date of the offense and were serving a sentence of life without parole for a conviction of first-degree murder. The following table provides the total number of cases identified with newly established parole eligibility per *Diatchenko* and *Miller*, disaggregated by cases eligible for a parole hearing as of 12/31/2013 and those eligible in future years.

First Degree Murder Cases for Juvenile Offenders	
Parole Eligibility	Count
Eligible as of 12/31/2013	43
Eligible sometime after 12/31/2013	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>





## Victim Services

### Victim Services Overview

The Victim Services Unit (VSU) provides services statewide to victims of crimes whose offender becomes parole eligible, including victims of homicide, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, motor vehicle homicide, and other violent crimes. All victims are entitled to rights and services as outlined in the Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. c. 258B). Specifically, all crime victims whose offenders become eligible for parole are entitled to notification of parole events and advocacy services. Victim Service Coordinators provide critical services to victims and family members including but not limited to: providing information regarding parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision; notification of parole events; assistance in preparing victim impact statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing; accompanying victims and parent/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; crisis intervention; requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims; safety planning; providing information on victim compensation; assistance with Criminal Offender Record Information (CORI) certification (i.e., to receive notification and services for victims and family members); and referrals to appropriate criminal justice agencies and community-based victim service providers.

### Victim Services Statistics

#### Victim Notifications

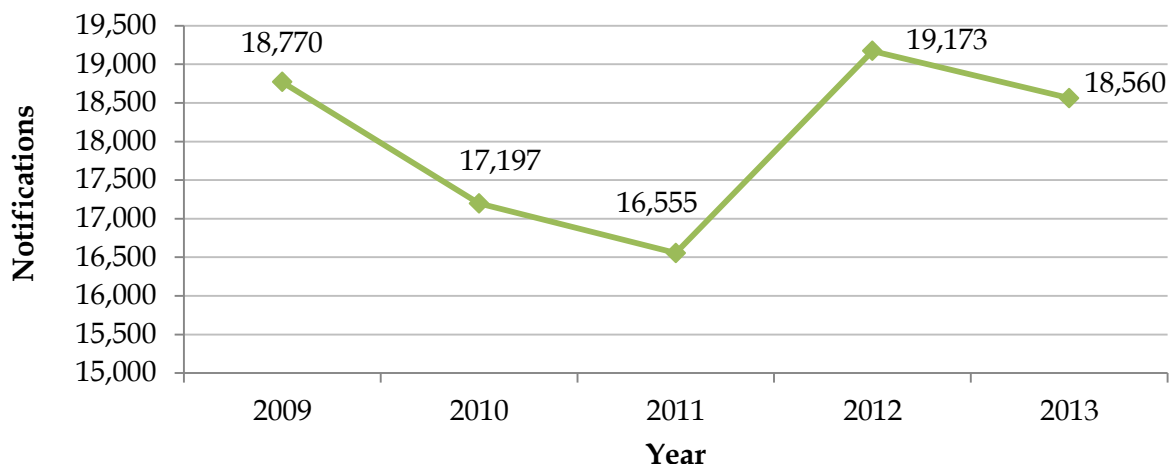
The VSU is responsible for follow-up client notification, including notice of: parole hearing dates, parole hearing results, parole release, and other parole related information. The VSU is also responsible for client notifications related to public hearings conducted for life sentences and sentence commutations. In 2013, the VSU provided 18,560 notifications of parole events to eligible victims and surviving family members. The following table indicates the number of notifications provided in 2013 based on sentence type:

Victim Notifications by Offender Sentence Type	
Sentence Type	Victim Notifications
State Sentence	8,943
County Sentence	9,617
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,560</b>





### Victim Notifications Provided: Five-Year Trend



### Locating Victims for CORI Certification

Each month, approximately 600 victims and family members of homicide victims receive services. For each potential parole hearing, there can be multiple victims and family members that require notification, assistance, and services. In a significant number of life sentence cases, no victims' family members have been CORI certified and/or are known to the VSU. In calendar year 2013, 23 life sentence inmates had no victim family members CORI certified. Of these 23 cases, the VSU was able to identify, locate, and provide services to 20 surviving family members.

**23 life sentence inmates missing CORIcertified family members of victims**

**20 family members of victims identified by VSU to receive victim services**

Providing collaborative and coordinated services to crime victims is essential to upholding the Victim Bill of Rights. To ensure that all victims and their family members are informed of the parole process and receive notification and services, the VSU has continued to provide education and outreach to both District Attorney Victim Witness Programs and community-based victim service agencies. VSU's active participation on more than 25 community collaborations has increased awareness of victim rights in the parole process and created a seamless network of services for crime victims. A VSU goal, through education, outreach, and cross agency collaboration is to ensure that each agency working with crime victims recognizes and understands post-conviction victim rights and that every victim is advised of the importance of the CORI certification process to access post-conviction victim services, including timely notification, assistance, and referral to appropriate resources. The VSU will continue to increase efforts to identify victims of violent crimes, and particularly those crimes resulting in death, and provide not only access to the parole process but to critical victim services to assist



them in their healing. In 2013, through massive investigation efforts to identify victims and their family members without CORI certifications, the VSU established 312 new certifications.

### 312 new CORI certifications established

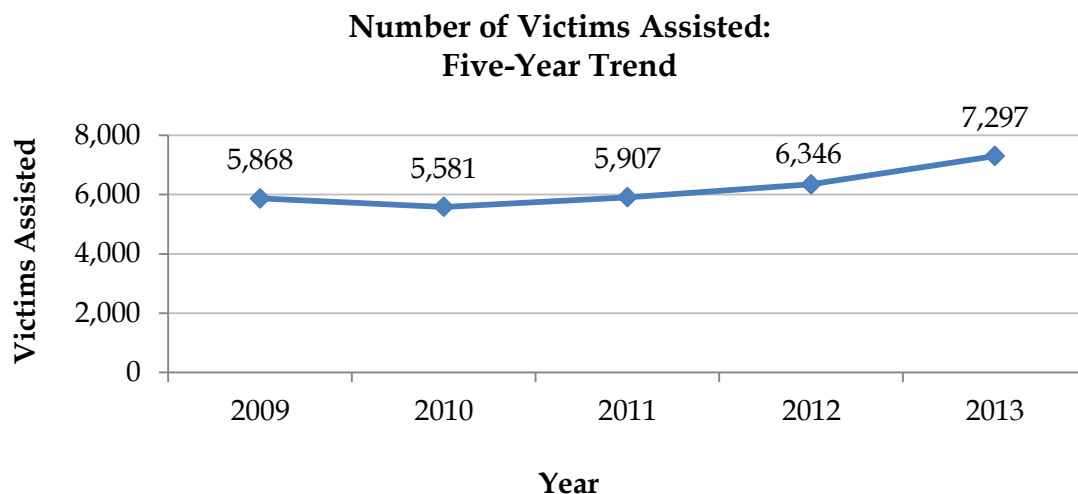
#### Victim Services Provided

Victim service coordinators provide services and referrals, including information on parole eligibility, the parole decision-making process, parole supervision information, notification of parole hearings (i.e., Victim Access Hearings and life sentence hearings), and parole release decisions. Victim service coordinators also assist in preparing Victim Impact Statements and/or testimony for the parole hearing; accompanying victims and parents/guardians of minor aged victims and family members of homicide victims to parole hearings; requesting parole conditions that increase the safety and well-being of victims; offering referrals to criminal justice agencies and community-based service providers; responding to crisis intervention; and facilitating information on safety planning, as well as victim compensation.

These services provide victims (or their surviving family members) with a more comprehensive understanding of the parole process and the benefits of community supervision. The agency is constantly striving to improve the services provided to victims (or their surviving family members) in an overall effort to enhance operations, and subsequently improve public safety.

The following table indicates the number of victims served in 2013:

Victim Assistance by Offender Sentence Type	
Sentence Type	Victims Assisted
State Sentence	4,047
County Sentence	3,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,297</b>





## Parole Officer Referrals

Parole officers play a vital role to the VSU as well. Parole officers can refer cases to the victim service coordinator when they have information about a potential victim attached to a crime, CORI certification issues, and domestic violence incidents. In 2013, parole officers made a total of 226 referrals to victim service coordinators.

## Victim Services at Parole Hearings

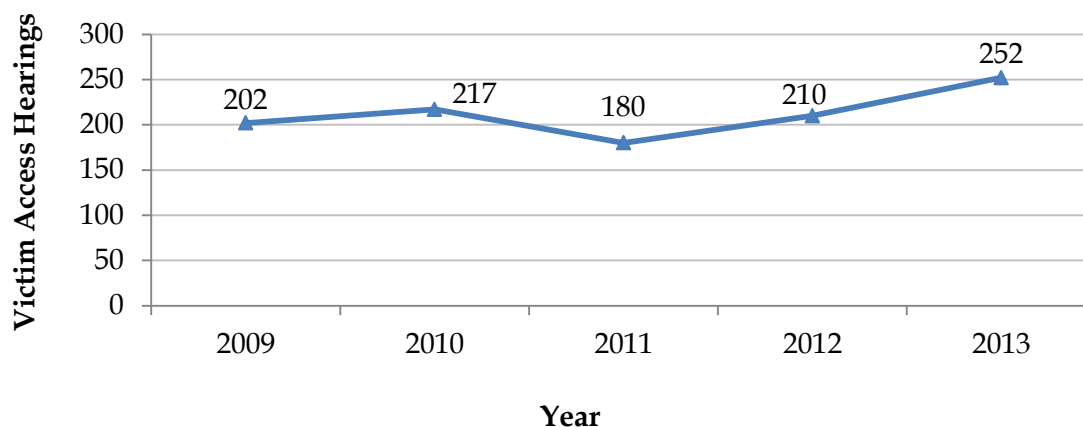
The VSU assists victims and families of victims during Victim Access Hearing and Life Sentence Hearings. These hearings are collectively referred to as Victim Access Hearings. There are three types of Victim Access Hearings:

- Type A: Offense resulted in death
- Type B: Offense was either violent or sexual in nature
- County: County sentences; hearings held in Houses of Correction (excluding Type A)

In 2013, the VSU provided services to victims or families in the following number of hearings:

Victim Access Hearings Held by Type		
Victim Access Hearing Type	Number of Hearings	Number of Attendees
Type A	35	83
Type B	57	66
County	93	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>252</b>

**Victim Access Hearings Held:  
Five-Year Trend**





In addition to Victim Access Hearings, victim services are provided for victims and/or their families in parole hearings for life sentence cases. The Victim Services Unit provided services for 110 hearings for life sentence cases, with 306 hearing attendees, in 2013. Corresponding dispositions for life sentence hearings are available in the Life Sentence Cases section of this report, excluding hearings that resulted in a subsequent hearing to resolve the vote (i.e., place on next available list, action pending).



## Legal Services

### Executive Clemency Unit

The Parole Board has the statutory capacity of serving as the Advisory Board of Pardons. In this role, the Board receives pardon and commutation petitions and makes non-binding recommendations to the Governor and Governor's Council regarding these petitions. The Governor holds the power to act on these two types of executive clemency with the advice and consent of the Governor's Council.

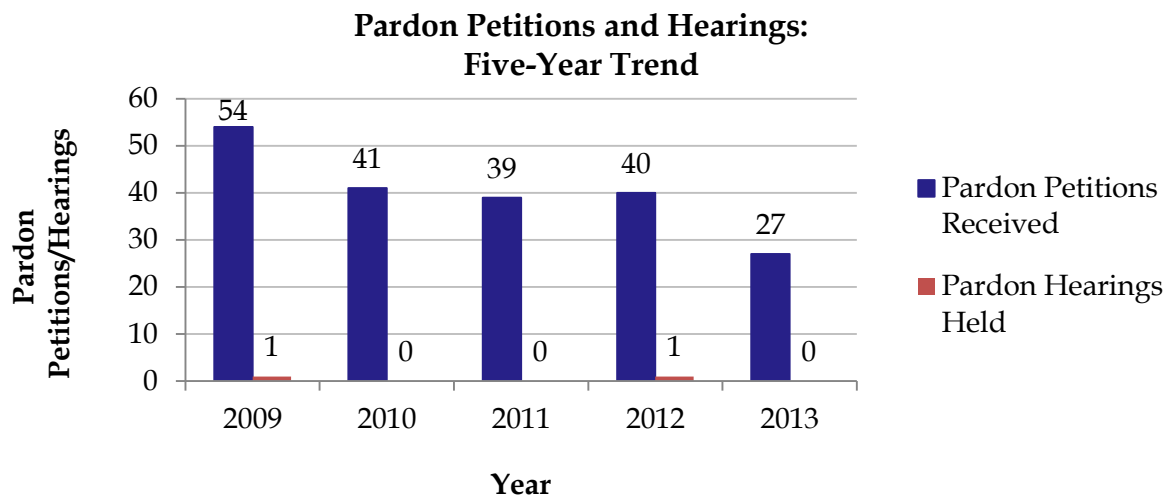
### Pardons

A pardon is the forgiveness of a crime and the cancellation of the relevant penalty. A pardon may be considered if no other adequate administrative or legal remedy is available to remove barriers that are often associated with criminal records or sentences.

According to 120 CMR 902.01:

1. The Advisory Board of Pardons considers a petitioner for a favorable recommendation to the Governor for a pardon where a petitioner establishes, by clear and convincing evidence:
  - a. a specific compelling need for such pardon relief,
  - b. a substantial period of good citizenship subsequent to the criminal offense for which such pardon relief is requested, and
  - c. that the ends of justice will be served by the granting of such pardon relief.
2. A pardon is not generally available to individuals who do not meet the applicable Governor's Pardon Guidelines.

In 2013, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 27 pardon petitions and held 0 pardon hearings.





## Commutations

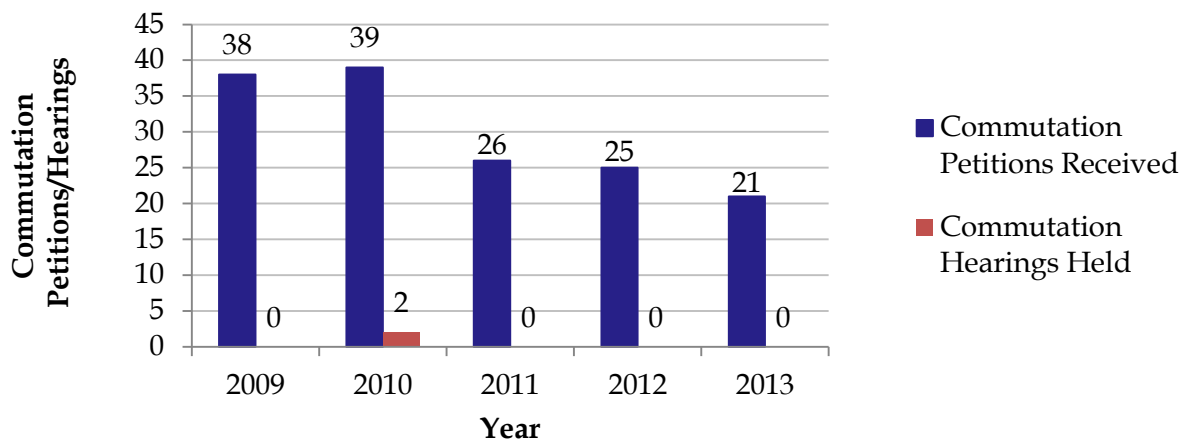
Commutation is the lessening of a penalty without forgiveness for the crime; the beneficiary of a commutation is still considered guilty of the offense. Commutation of a sentence may be considered to enable an inmate to appear before the Parole Board for release consideration at a time earlier than permitted by the court imposed sentence.

According to 120 CMR 901.01:

1. In order to merit consideration by the Advisory Board of Pardons, petitions for commutation should show by clear and convincing evidence that:
  - a. the petitioner made exceptional strides in self-development since the commission of the offense; or
  - b. the petitioner is suffering from a terminal illness or severe and chronic disability which would be mitigated by release from prison; or
  - c. the petitioner's further incarceration would constitute gross unfairness because of the basic equities involved; and
  - d. commutation of sentence is consistent with the ends of justice.
2. Commutation of sentence generally is not available to individuals who fail to exhaust all other administrative and judicial remedies or do not meet the applicable Governor's Commutation Guidelines.

In 2013, the Advisory Board of Pardons received 21 commutation petitions and held 0 commutation hearings.

**Commutation Petitions and Hearings:  
Five-Year Trend**





## Executive Clemency Office Votes

After a pardon or commutation request is received and processed by the Executive Clemency Unit, the Advisory Board of Pardons votes via an office vote to determine whether to grant a hearing. The following office votes were given in 2013 in response to pardon and commutation requests:

Executive Clemency Office Votes	
<b>Commutation Request</b>	
Request Denied	19
Closed Administratively	2
<b>Pardon Request</b>	
Request Approved, Grant Hearing	2
Request Denied	19
Closed Administratively	9
<b>Executive Clemency Office Votes</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

## Hearing Unit

### Hearing Unit Overview

The Parole Board's hearing examiners schedule and conduct preliminary revocation hearings and evaluations for provided counsel at all state and county correctional institutions, parole regional offices, and other designated locations.

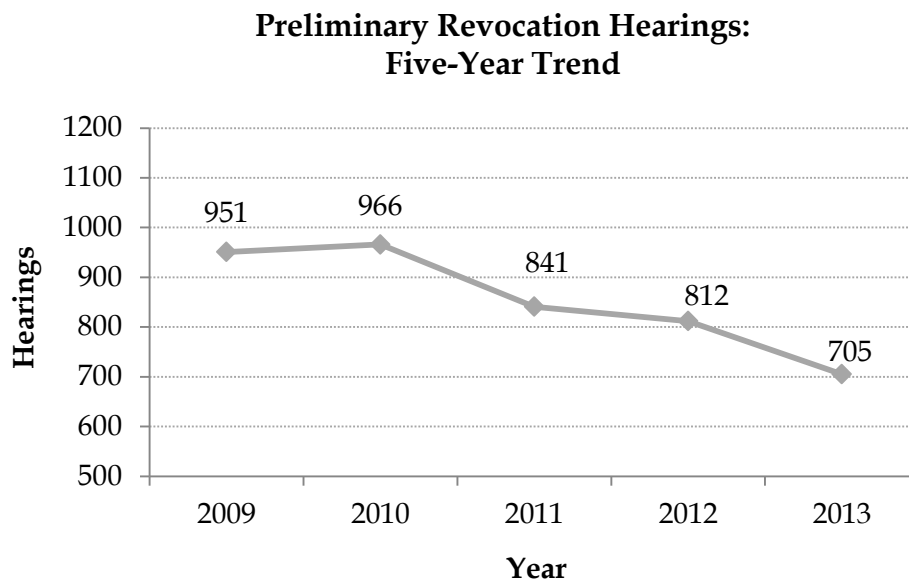
At preliminary revocation hearings, the hearing examiner determines whether there exists reasonable grounds to believe that a parolee has committed acts that constitute a violation of parole conditions, and if so, whether there is probable cause to hold a parolee in custody/return a parolee to custody for a final revocation hearing and decision of the Parole Board. The hearings are quasi-judicial in nature. Following a hearing, the hearing examiner prepares a summary and submits a recommended decision to the Parole Board.

Evaluations for provided counsel are conducted prior to preliminary revocation hearings and final revocation hearings at a parolee's request to determine indigence and whether a parolee is capable of speaking effectively and has a timely and colorable claim.



### Hearing Unit Statistics

In calendar year 2013, the Parole Board's hearing examiners conducted 705 preliminary revocation hearings. The following chart provides a five-year trend of preliminary revocation hearings held by the Parole Board's Hearing Unit.







## Field Services

### Field Services Overview

The Field Services Division is responsible for the supervision and case management of all parolees released from Massachusetts state and county correctional facilities and out-of-state jurisdictions via the Interstate Compact. There are eight regional parole offices throughout the state. Each office has a supervisor, assistant supervisor, parole officers, substance abuse coordinator, victim service coordinator, and word processor operator. The regions are broken down into geographical districts with a parole officer assigned to supervise the parolees within each district. The Field Services Division also has parole officers and polygraph examiners to supervise and monitor sex offenders. A Warrant and Apprehension Unit works with parole officers and other law enforcement officers to investigate and apprehend parole violators. The Interstate Compact Unit processes requests for out-of-state parolees wishing to transfer to Massachusetts and also requests transfers of Massachusetts parolees to other states via the Interstate Compact of Adult Offender Supervision.

Parole officers are special state police officers. They carry firearms, pepper spray, and restraint equipment; they make arrests and transport prisoners. Parole officers enforce parole conditions as mandated by the parole board; monitor parolee behavior in the community; conduct offender assessments; visit parolees at their homes and in the community; conduct drug and alcohol testing; monitor parolees on GPS; intervene in crisis situations; make referrals to social services including mental health, substance abuse, employment, education, and training. Parole officers carry computers to input data on the case management and supervision of all parolees. Parole officers also investigate and report on parole violations. Depending on the severity of the violations and risk of the parolee to reoffend, parole officers, supervisors, or the Parole Board will impose graduated sanctions including returning the parolee to custody.

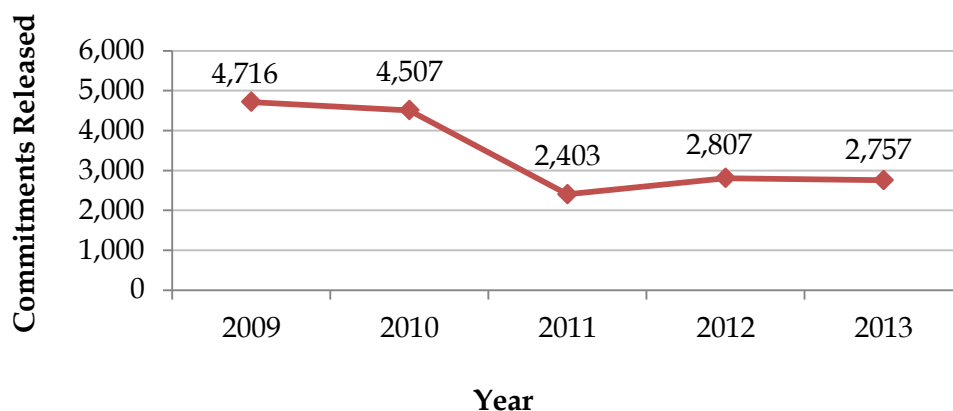
### Releases to Supervision

Upon release to parole supervision, a parolee may serve the remainder of time for a current sentence (i.e., current commitment) in the community or under a variety of other parole types. For instance, when a parolee is released to Massachusetts supervision, he or she will report to one of parole's eight regional offices and be assigned to a parole officer. However, one's status on parole does not always indicate that the offender is physically in the community. For example, an inmate may be paroled from one sentence to begin another sentence, either in Massachusetts or in the custody of another state or federal agency. The following tables indicate the number of releases in 2013, as counted by commitments. Note that paroles are counted based on the initial parole of the current commitment and re-paroles are a subsequent parole on the current commitment (i.e., revoked and re-paroled). Releases from a detainer (i.e., warrant for temporary custody) are not included in the number of re-paroles. In addition, if an inmate serves one sentence type and is transferred to another (i.e., mixed sentence structure), the commitment type reflected in the data is based on the initial sentence type.



Releases to Supervision			
Type	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
MA Commitments Released to MA Supervision	2,165	241	2,406
Out of State Commitments Released to MA Supervision	96	17	113
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	77	5	82
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	46	1	47
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	102	2	104
MA Commitments Released to MA Department of Correction Facility	3	0	3
MA Commitments Released to MA House of Correction Facility	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>2,757</b>

**Releases to Supervision:  
Five-Year Trend**





Releases to Supervision by Location			
Release Type	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
Region 1 Quincy			
MA Commitments Released to MA	256	57	313
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	11	3	14
<b>Total for Region 1 Quincy</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>327</b>
Region 2 Mattapan			
MA Commitments Released to MA	170	13	183
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	8	2	10
<b>Total for Region 2 Mattapan</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>193</b>
Region 4 Worcester			
MA Commitments Released to MA	239	40	279
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	11	0	11
<b>Total for Region 4 Worcester</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>290</b>
Region 5 Springfield			
MA Commitments Released to MA	391	38	429
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	19	2	21
<b>Total for Region 5 Springfield</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>450</b>
Region 6 Lawrence			
MA Commitments Released to MA	389	45	434
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	17	8	25
<b>Total for Region 6 Lawrence</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>459</b>
Region 7 Brockton			
MA Commitments Released to MA	237	28	265
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	11	0	11
<b>Total for Region 7 Brockton</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>276</b>
Region 8 New Bedford			
MA Commitments Released to MA	350	14	364
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	14	2	16
<b>Total for Region 8 New Bedford</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>380</b>
Region 9 Framingham			
MA Commitments Released to MA	133	6	139
Out of State Commitments Released to MA	5	0	5
<b>Total for Region 9 Framingham</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>



Interstate Compact			
MA Commitments Released to Out of State Compact Supervision	77	5	82
MA Commitments Released to a Federal or Another State's Warrant	46	1	47
MA Commitments Released to ICE Custody	102	2	104
<b>Total for Interstate Compact</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>233</b>
MA Correctional Facility			
MA Commitments Released to MA Department of Correction Facility	3	0	3
MA Commitments Released to MA House of Correction Facility	2	0	2
<b>Total for MA Correctional Facility</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total for all Locations</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>2,757</b>

Releases to Supervision by Gender		
Gender	Released	Percentage
Male	2,383	86%
Female	374	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>100%</b>

Releases to Supervision by Age at Release		
Age	Released	Percentage
20 and Under	61	2%
21 to 25	487	18%
26 to 30	592	21%
31 to 35	548	20%
36 to 40	317	11%
41 to 50	503	18%
51 and Over	249	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>100%</b>



Releases to Supervision by Race		
Race	Released	Percentage
White	1,702	62%
Black	540	20%
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	< 1%
Unknown or Not Recorded	493	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>100%</b>

Releases to Supervision by Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	Released	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino Origin	507	18%
Unknown or Not Recorded	2,250	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>100%</b>

Releases to Supervision by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Released	Percentage
State	702	25%
Reformatory	3	< 1%
County	1,872	68%
Out of State	113	4%
Lifetime Community Parole	55	2%
Other/Unspecified	12	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Active Supervision Caseload on 12/31/2013

At the end of 2013, there were 2,164 commitments under the supervision of the Massachusetts Parole Board. Of these cases:

- 1,638 were being supervised in either one of parole's eight regional offices or under the Warrant and Apprehension Unit,
- 264 were Interstate Compact cases, and
- 262 were incarcerated at either a state or county correctional facility (while either awaiting a final revocation hearing or serving a combination of sentences while on parole).

The following tables examine characteristics that made up parole's year end supervision population to include breakdowns by location, gender, race, ethnicity, age, and commitment type.

Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Location		
Location	Count	Percentage
Region 1 Quincy	186	9%
Region 2 Mattapan	158	7%
Region 4 Worcester	170	8%
Region 5 Springfield	239	11%
Region 6 Lawrence	338	16%
Region 7 Brockton	165	8%
Region 8 New Bedford	184	9%
Region 9 Framingham	99	5%
Warrant and Apprehension Unit	99	5%
Interstate Compact: Out of State Compact Supervision	112	5%
Interstate Compact: Federal or Another State's Warrant	17	1%
Interstate Compact: ICE Custody	11	1%
Interstate Compact: Deported Custody	124	6%
Department of Correction Facilities	180	8%
House of Correctional Facilities	82	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Gender**

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	1,983	92%
Female	181	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Race**

Race	Count	Percentage
White	1,162	54%
Black	528	24%
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5	< 1%
Unknown or Not Recorded	446	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino Origin	454	21%
Unknown or Not Recorded	1,710	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100%</b>



Year-End Active Supervision Caseload by Current Age		
Age	Count	Percentage
20 and Under	9	< 1%
21 to 25	171	8%
26 to 30	316	15%
31 to 35	343	16%
36 to 40	264	12%
41 to 50	463	21%
51 and Over	598	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Caseload Information

### Year-End Average Officer Caseload

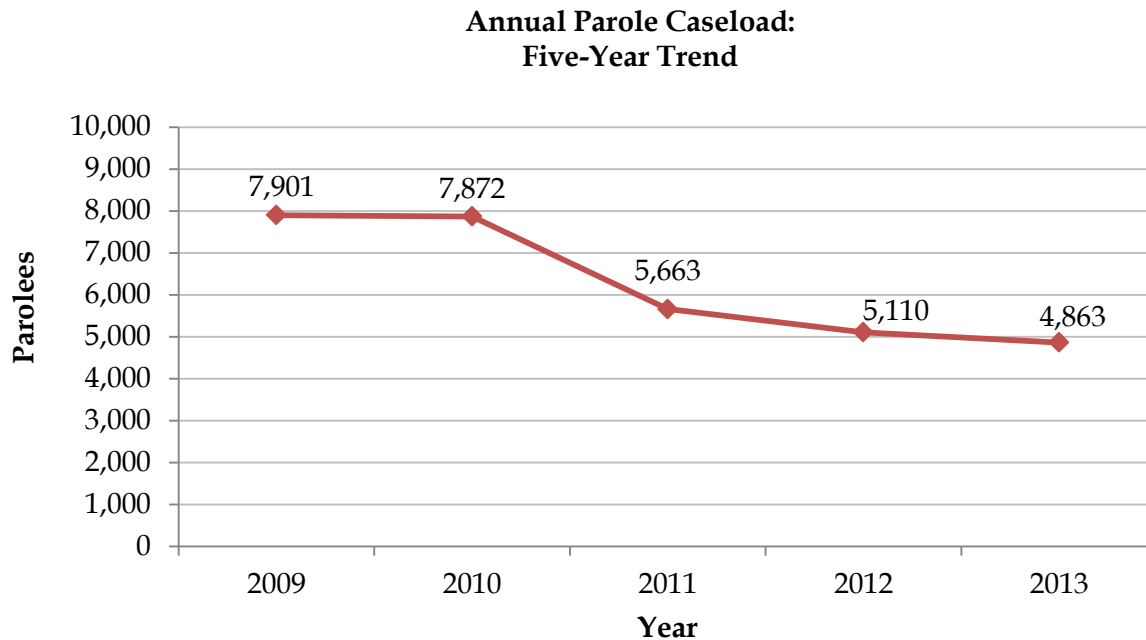
The average parole officer caseload at the end of 2013 was 31. This figure was based on the total parolee population of 1,539 being supervised on the last day of 2013 by fifty parole officers from the Parole Board's eight regional offices. The number of parolees being supervised by the Warrant and Apprehension Unit, Interstate Compact Unit, and state and county correctional facilities was not used to compute this average, as these are special population programs designed to have reduced caseloads. However, the number of parolees being supervised by specialized officers for reduced and intensive sex offender caseloads is included in this figure.

### Annual Caseload

The total annual parole caseload is the number of parolees who were on community supervision for all or some part of the year. This figure is derived by taking the Parole Board's caseload on 12/31/2012 and adding it to the total number of parolees released in 2013. The agency's total annual caseload for 2013 was 4,863.

<b>Parole Board Caseload on 12/31/2012</b>	<b>2,106</b>
<b>Total Number of Parolees Released in 2013</b>	<b>2,757</b>
<b>Total Annual Parole Caseload for 2013</b>	<b>4,863</b>





## Drug and Alcohol Testing

An important part of the Parole Board's community supervision strategy is the ability to conduct drug and alcohol testing. Parole officers use portable drug testing kits and breathalyzers, allowing for immediate access to test results. This type of testing not only provides officers with an effective supervisory tool, but also has a deterrent effect on parolees who know if they violate the conditions of their parole by using alcohol and/or illicit drugs it will be quickly detected. In addition to parole officer testing, substance use tests are conducted by authorized agencies and treatment programs.

During 2013, 143,079 drug and alcohol tests were conducted on parolees (measured by one test per specimen). Drug tests consisted of the following test types: Cocaine Test, Orallab Test Cup, Teststik, Oxycodone Test, Opiates Test, THC Test, Onsite Test Cup, Benzodiazepines Test, Amphetamines Test, and the iCup (i.e., oxycodone, morphine, benzodiazepines, THC, PCP, methamphetamines, cocaine). Breathalyzers were used for detecting alcohol use. Additional test types include those conducted by Community Corrections Centers and residential programs.

A regional breakdown of substance use testing is provided in the following table.



Drug and Alcohol Tests by Regional Office	
Regional Office	Count
Region 1 Quincy	29,264
Region 2 Mattapan	16,140
Region 4 Worcester	11,945
Region 5 Springfield	23,638
Region 6 Lawrence	22,825
Region 7 Brockton	12,107
Region 8 New Bedford	19,165
Region 9 Framingham	7,566
Interstate Compact	429
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,079</b>

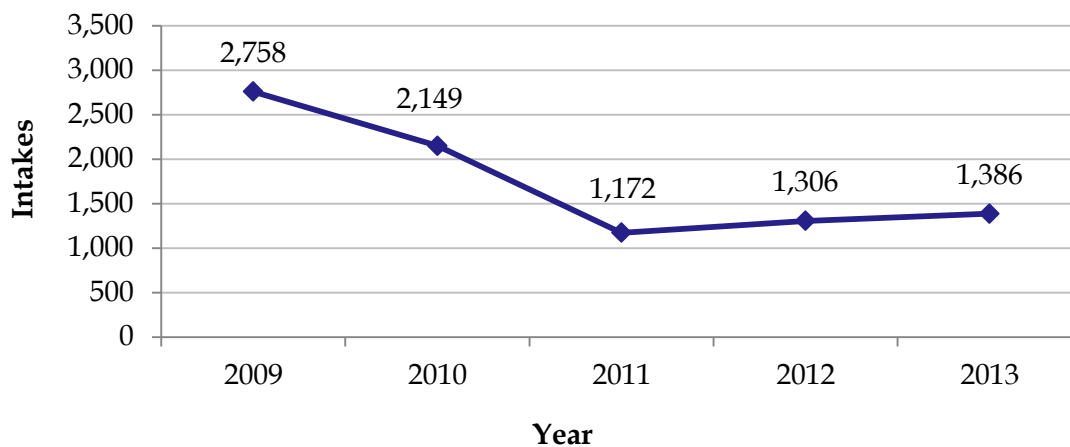
## Programs

### Substance Abuse Coordinator Program

The Parole Board's Substance Abuse Coordinator program is a collaborative initiative between the Parole Board and the Department of Public Health's (DPH) Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS). In 2013, there were eight full-time Substance Abuse Coordinators (SAC), from licensed DPH service vendors placed and working at each of Parole's regional field offices. Some of the basic duties of the SAC include parolee intake, triage and referral functions, providing outreach to service providers and DPH, and tracking and monitoring the progress of clients and treatment providers. The SAC's services assist parolees in making a successful reentry to communities across the state.

### Substance Abuse Coordinator Program Statistics

In 2013 a total of 1,386 parolees received services through the SAC Program. The following is a breakdown of demographic and socioeconomic factors captured by SACs at the time of intake (i.e., release to parole supervision), as well as a five-year trend of SAC Program intakes.

**Substance Abuse Coordinator Intakes:  
Five-Year Trend****Gender of SAC Program Parolees**

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	1,213	88%
Female	172	12%
Unknown	1	< 1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Age at SAC Program Intake**

Age Group	Count	Percentage
18 to 20	22	2%
21 to 29	514	37%
30 to 39	414	30%
40 to 49	200	14%
50 to 59	79	6%
Over 59	26	2%
Unknown	131	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>



Race/Ethnicity of SAC Program Parolees		
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
White, Non-Hispanic	790	57%
Black, Non-Hispanic	236	17%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	7	1%
Other/Multi, Non-Hispanic	32	2%
Hispanic	299	22%
Unknown	22	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>

Education at SAC Program Intake		
Education	Count	Percentage
Some Schooling	57	4%
Some High School	287	21%
High School Diploma/GED	739	53%
Some College	186	13%
Associates Degree	27	2%
College Degree or Higher	49	4%
Other Credentials	16	1%
Unknown	25	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>

Employment Status at SAC Program Intake		
Employment Status	Count	Percentage
Employed	132	10%
Not Employed	1,254	90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>



Marital Status at SAC Program Intake		
Marital Status	Count	Percentage
Never Married	965	70%
Married	122	9%
Separated	51	4%
Divorced	114	8%
Partnership	123	9%
Widowed	11	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>

Health Insurance Status at SAC Program Intake		
Insurance Status	Count	Percentage
No Insurance	444	32%
Has Insurance	942	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>

Primary Substance at SAC Program Intake		
Primary Substance	Count	Percentage
Alcohol	365	26%
Benzodiazepines	6	< 1%
Cocaine	95	7%
Crack	40	3%
Marijuana	350	25%
Heroin	376	27%
Prescription Opiates	13	1%
Non-prescription Opiates	128	9%
Other	13	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Reentry Housing Program

The primary mission of the Massachusetts Parole Board's Reentry Housing Program (RHP) is to enhance public safety by supporting the successful reentry of state and county offenders back into the community. The RHP strives to provide a structured setting to address chronic homelessness, substance abuse issues, and an opportunity to address other important barriers such as employment and education. Treating the offender in the community is cost-effective and reduces recidivism. The Parole Board maintains housing contracts with vendors who provide appropriate services to transitioning parolees.

The RHP has the following goals and objectives:

- To reduce recidivism.
- To provide offenders with the opportunity to access beds strategically placed in the communities where the offenders are returning.
- To ensure that education, vocational training and substance abuse/mental health programs are an essential part of each housing vendor's reentry plan.
- To enhance self-sufficiency including the ability to obtain sustainable housing.
- To boost employment rates at the time of discharge from program.
- To improve access to health care insurance, medical services, and other public assistance programs.

In 2013, a total of 118 parolees were placed into the Parole Board's Reentry Housing Program. In long term residential programs (LTRP), parolees receive a minimum of mental health, medical, and substance abuse services, according to their needs. They typically attend Alcoholics Anonymous and/or Narcotics Anonymous meetings. Parolees may also receive additional services, such as anger management, life skills, basic education, job training, and job placement.

Out of 118 parolees placed in the Reentry Housing Program:

- 85 parolees entered long term residential programs
- 33 parolees entered sober housing

Of the 118 placements into the Reentry Housing Program, 90 parolees (78%) discharged after successful completion of the program.

Of the placements into sober housing, 20 parolees (61%) obtained employment during their stay, and were successfully employed upon discharge.



## Parolee Monitoring

The Parole Board also monitors parolees through the use of such tools as Global Positioning System (GPS) or electronic monitoring (ELMO) bracelets.

Monitoring with GPS allows the Parole Board to actively track the whereabouts of parolees mandated to GPS at any point in time during the supervision period. GPS also allows the Parole Board to set up exclusion zones for the parolee. An exclusion zone is the area in or around a particular address that, if entered by the parolee, will immediately alert designated parole staff as to the violation. This area will typically be an area set to minimize a parolee's contact with children, including but not limited to playgrounds, parks, and schools.

There are four ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to GPS during his or her parole supervision period:

- 1) By Parole Board vote,
- 2) By Parole Board policy for a sex offense,
- 3) By Parole Board policy for a non-sex offense, but required to register with the Sex Offender Registry Board ("SORB") for a prior sex offense and classified by SORB as a Level 3 or unclassified sex offender, and/or
- 4) By a parole supervisor in response to a graduated sanction.

In 2013, 651 parolees were activated to GPS as a condition of their parole supervision period. The table below examines the number of parolees activated to GPS regionally.

Global Positioning System by Regional Office	
Regional Office	Count
Region 1 Quincy	80
Region 2 Mattapan	49
Region 4 Worcester	75
Region 5 Springfield	169
Region 6 Lawrence	159
Region 7 Brockton	60
Region 8 New Bedford	34
Region 9 Framingham	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>651</b>



An ELMO bracelet is a monitoring device that can be attached to a parolee's ankle. There is a separate unit set up in the parolee's home that will work with the bracelet to detect when the parolee is in the home. This type of supervision is more passive compared to the GPS and is primarily used by the Parole Board to monitor curfew conditions.

There are two ways onto which a parolee can be mandated to an ELMO bracelet during his or her parole supervision period:

- 1) By Parole Board vote, and/or
- 2) By a parole supervisor in response to a graduated sanction.

In 2013, 27 parolees were activated to ELMO while on parole supervision.

## Field Services Risk/Needs Assessments

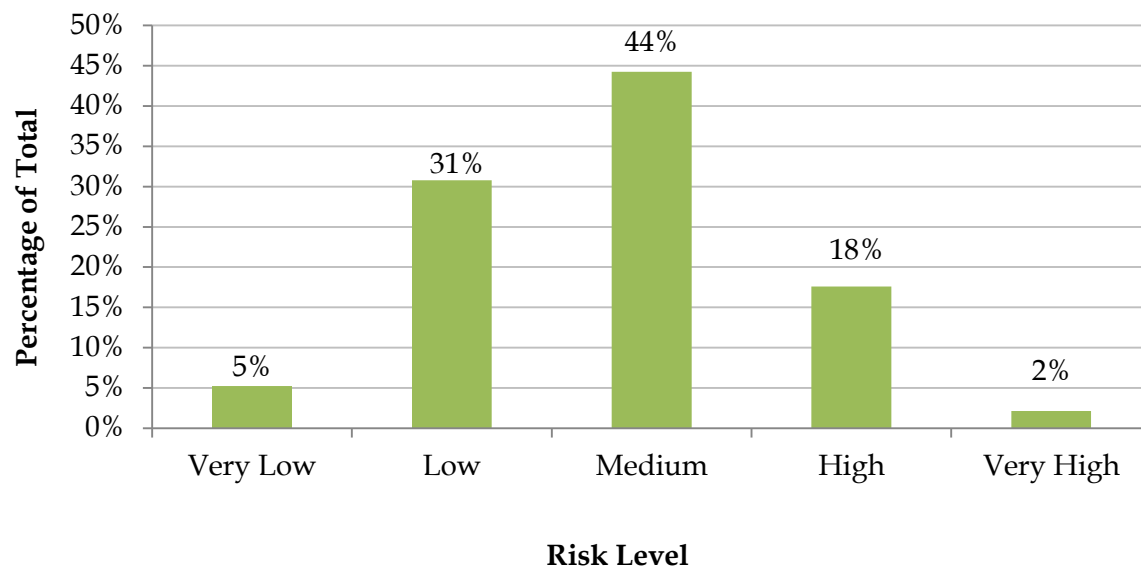
In addition to conducting risk and needs assessments in preparation for parole hearings, parole officers conduct assessments in the community to apply effective supervision strategies. Outcomes of assessments in the field can be used to ensure that parolees are receiving appropriate services in response to their case management needs. The following provides a distribution of risk level for assessments conducted in the community.

LS/CMI Field Assessments		
Risk Level	Count	Percentage
Very Low	42	5%
Low	247	31%
Medium	355	44%
High	141	18%
Very High	17	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>100%</b>





### LS/CMI Field Assessments: Risk Level Distribution



## Graduated Sanctions

### Graduated Sanctions Overview

The Parole Board developed a policy for graduated sanctions as a method of case management. The use of sanctions is intended to provide consistency, transparency, fairness, and efficiency throughout the parole violation process. The installation of graduated sanctions as a case management method denotes a controlled delegation of authority by the Parole Board to its Field Services officers.

The guidelines for imposing graduated sanctions match the severity of the violation with the parolee's risk level to determine the appropriate treatment, intervention, and/or sanction. As an example, if a low to medium risk offender has failed to attend substance abuse classes, yet continues to be employed and maintain a healthy lifestyle, then perhaps this should result in a warning ticket, a meeting with a parole officer, or an intervention by a substance abuse counselor at one of the regional field offices.

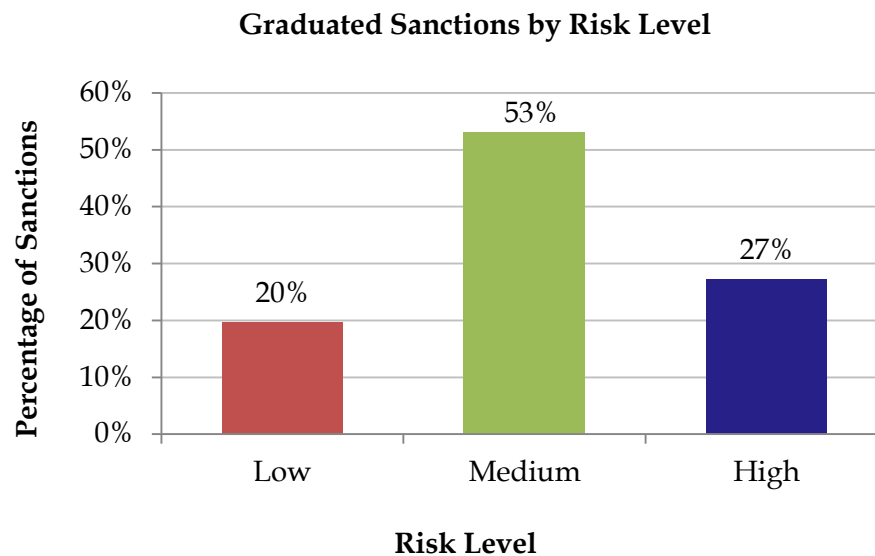
If a parolee is willing to work with his or her parole officer, then the Parole Board will work toward his or her success. Success is not achieved by the automatic reaction of returning an offender back to custody. However, different circumstances render different results. If an offender intentionally and willfully evades his or her parole officer, fails to participate in appropriate counseling, and has been deemed high risk, then a positive screen for drugs may result in a return to custody. In this instance, concern for public welfare mandates that the community not be exposed to any unnecessary risks posed by an offender who is either not willing or unable to live a crime free lifestyle.



## Graduated Sanctions Statistics

In 2013, there were a total of 2,004 graduated sanctions issued. The risk distribution of offenders receiving these sanctions was as follows:

- Low: 393
- Medium: 1,065
- High: 546



A graduated sanctions grid accounts for the parolee's risk level (i.e., risk to reoffend) as determined by an assessment (i.e., LS/CMI or risk proxy) and the severity of the violation to make a decision as to the appropriate action in response to a violation.

There were a total of 2,745 violations reported through graduated sanctions in 2013. This figure is greater than the number of graduated sanctions because there can be multiple violations for each graduated sanction. The following table provides these violations by type and severity.



Graduated Sanctions by Violation Type	
Violation	Count
High - New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor property crimes	7
High - New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor person crimes	16
High - New arrests or convictions for felony crimes	17
High - Restraining order issued/violation	5
High - Absconding/escape from custody	11
High - Resisting parole arrest	3
High - Failure to comply with imposed sanction	16
High - Failure to report to initial interview after release (without acceptable excuse)	6
High - Failure to inform Parole Officer of arrest(s)	2
High - Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity	23
High - Possession or use of a dangerous or deadly weapon	3
High - Possessing drug paraphernalia suggestive of manufacturing drugs	1
High - Failure to complete or participate in batterer's counseling or comply with treatment	8
High - Prohibited contact with victim, victim's family, or witness(es)	5
High - Failure to report to Regional Office as instructed by Parole Officer or Parole Supervisor	13



High - Multiple positive drug tests/ drug/ alcohol use - critical level	68
High - Irresponsible conduct	339
Medium - New arrests or convictions for misdemeanor nonperson crimes	15
Medium - Failure to report as instructed by Parole Supervisor or Parole Officer	21
Medium - Failure to be available for supervision or consistently fails to follow the directive related to conditions	28
Medium - Failure to inform Parole Officer of change of home or work within 24 hours, but not absconding	23
Medium - Associating with persons with criminal records	75
Medium - Leaving the state for more than 24 hours without permission and a travel permit	3
Medium - Failure to participate in or complete any program that is a special condition	159
Medium - Failure to be tested for drugs/ alcohol as instructed	18
Medium - Failure to take prescribed drugs	7
Medium - Multiple positive drug tests/ drug/ alcohol use	62
Medium - Irresponsible conduct	163
Low - Defaulting court	1
Low - Failure to notify Parole Officer of stop/ contact with law enforcement officer	33
Low - Harassment or inappropriate language directed to Parole staff	1
Low - Lying to Parole Officer	73
Low - Failure to pay Supervision Fee	799



Low - Failure to make support payments	4
Low - Failure to inform Parole Officer of change of home/work within 24 hours, not absconding	34
Low - Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	238
Low - Possession of drug paraphernalia suggestive of personal use	5
Low - Failure to comply with curfew	58
Low - Positive drug test/drug/alcohol use	225
Low - Irresponsible conduct	157
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,745</b>

In total, there were 2,290 resulting actions taken in response to graduated sanctions in 2013 (there can be up to 3 actions taken per sanction). These actions can be completed by the parole officer, parole supervisor, or Parole Board Member, by using an escalated process. The following figures indicate that, 1,128 (49%) of these actions were completed by a parole officer, 1,138 (50%) by a parole supervisor, and 24 (1%) by a Parole Board Member.

Resulting Actions Completed by Parole Board Member	
Action	Count
Curfew up to 30 days	3
Electronic monitoring more than 30 days	7
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	3
Formal warning from the Board (90 day duration)	3
Other sanction(s) or interventions(s) by Board	6
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with parole officer, parole supervisor, and parolee)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>



Resulting Actions Completed by Parole Supervisor	
Action	Count
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	4
Attend AA/NA	1
Attend employment counselor/employment services	2
Attend OCC Level III (without electronic monitoring)	17
Attend other evaluation or counseling	6
Attend outpatient drug treatment	8
Attend residential treatment	6
Community service through OCC	3
Curfew up to 14 days	1
Curfew up to 30 days	7
Detain for hearing in custody	462
Detain for hearing in custody with treatment recommendation	11
Electronic monitoring up to 30 days	53
Halfway Back up to 90 days	2
Hampden County HOPE Program	16
Hearing on the street	10
Increase urine testing	15
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	8
Supervisor's conference (formal case conference with parole officer, parole supervisor, and parolee)	394
Warning ticket	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138</b>



Resulting Actions Completed by Parole Officer	
Action	Count
Assessment by Substance Abuse Coordinator	7
Attend AA/NA	8
Attend employment counselor/employment services	25
Attend OCC Level II	3
Attend OCC Level III (without electronic monitoring)	47
Attend other evaluation or counseling	5
Attend outpatient drug treatment	14
Curfew up to 14 days	4
Increase urine testing	20
Increase visits/contacts for up to 30 days	25
Warning ticket	970
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,128</b>

The following chart provides a breakdown of drug-related graduated sanctions by test type.

Drug Related Graduated Sanctions by Test Type		
Drug Test Type	Count	Percentage
Alcohol	88	24%
Amphetamines	3	1%
Benzodiazepines	4	1%
Cocaine	74	20%
OCC Test	2	1%
Opiates	117	32%
Other	28	8%
Test Cup	1	< 1%
THC	49	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Revocations

### Revocation Overview

According to the Parole Board's regulations, as set by 120 CMR 303.01:

1. The Parole Board Members may revoke a parole permit where the parolee is alleged to have violated one or more conditions of parole. The Parole Board Members may also revoke a parole permit if it determines that such permit was issued, in whole or in part, as the result of false or fraudulent information provided by or on behalf of an inmate or parolee to the Massachusetts Parole Board.
2. Revocation of parole status and further imprisonment occurs after consideration of less severe sanctions and alternatives to confinement.
3. Where revocation of parole status occurs and re-release to the community is denied, the Parole Board Members conduct review hearings thereafter in accordance with the provisions of 120 CMR 301.01.

According to 120 CMR 303.25, decision-making is as follows:

1. When the revocation hearing panel does not find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the parolee violated any condition of parole the Parole Board Members shall restore the parolee to supervision within 24 hours. However, the Massachusetts Parole Board may delay release of the parolee if necessary to assure that the parolee has an approved home or to notify a crime victim or a CORI-certified individual. See 120 CMR 500.04. Where appropriate, the Board Members may modify the previous conditions of release.
2. When the revocation hearing panel finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the parolee violated a condition of parole, the Board Members shall affirm the revocation of parole and may take any of the following actions:
  - a. Set a re-parole date, in accordance with 120 CMR 401.05, which may be subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions, such as obtaining approved home, work or treatment; or
  - b. Deny re-parole.
3. Where there are criminal charges pending against the parolee, there is a strong presumption against re-parole.
4. Where criminal charges are resolved with a finding of not guilty, the Parole Board Members may revoke parole if upon reviewing the facts it determines that the preponderance of the evidence indicates that the parolee has violated a condition of parole.

### Revocations in 2013

In 2013, there were a total of 643 parole revocations. A revocation occurs when a parolee violates a condition of his or her parole, is returned to custody, and formally revoked after a Final Revocation Hearing. The figures below represent revocations in 2013 (excluding revocations for offenders sentenced out of state).





Revocations by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Count	Percentage
State	158	25%
County	440	68%
Reformatory	2	< 1%
Lifetime Community Parole	43	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations by Gender		
Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	566	88%
Female	77	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations by Age Group		
Age at Revocation	Count	Percentage
20 and Under	9	1%
21 to 25	113	18%
26 to 30	140	22%
31 to 35	118	18%
36 to 40	64	10%
41 to 50	132	21%
51 and Over	67	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>



Revocations by Race		
Race	Count	Percentage
White	383	60%
Black	140	22%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%
Unknown or Not Recorded	120	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>

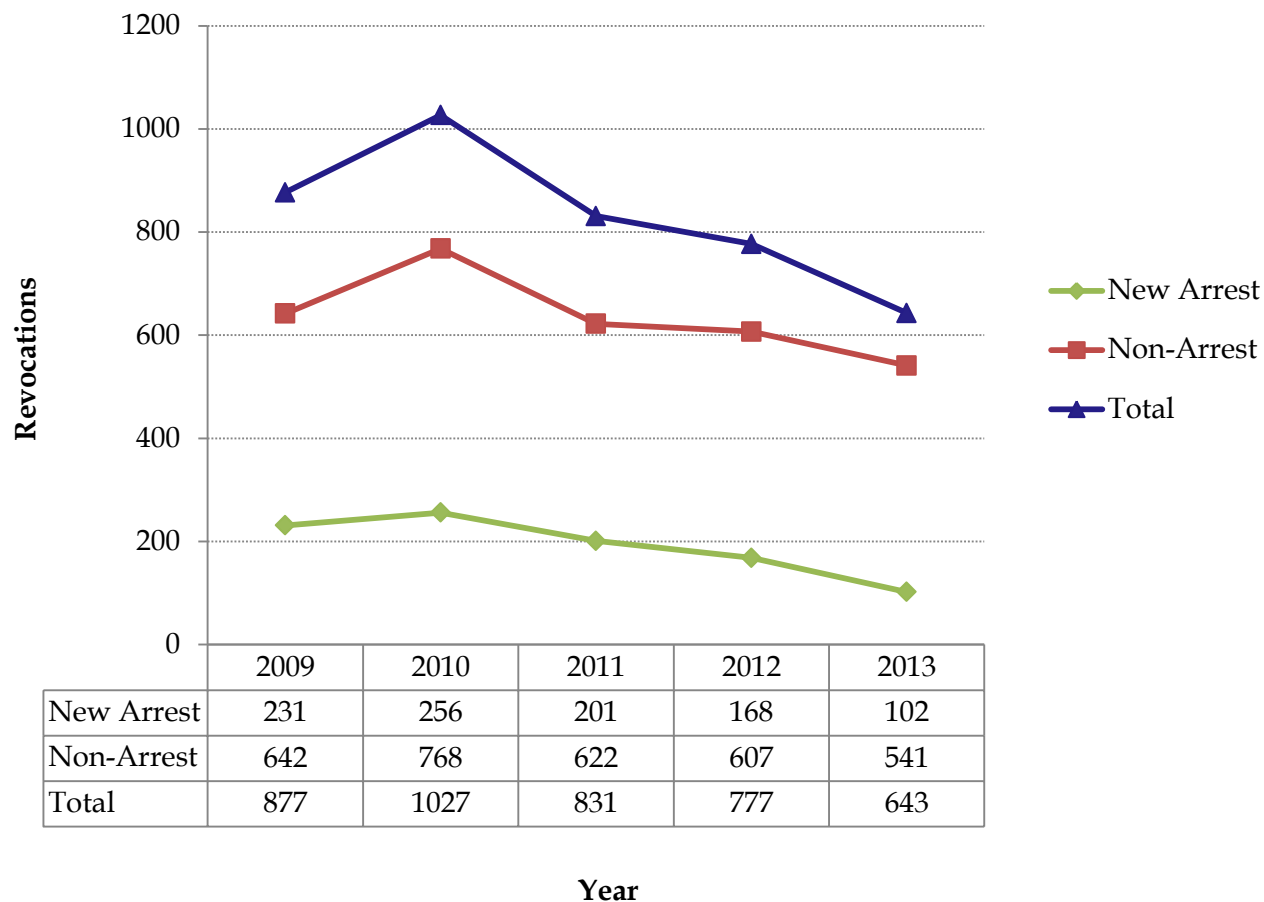
Revocations by Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino Origin	120	19%
Unknown or Not Recorded	523	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>

Revocations by Parole Violation Type		
Type	Count	Percentage
New Arrest	102	16%
Non-Arrest	541	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100%</b>



For purposes of statistical reporting, revocations are disaggregated by parole violation type. Revocations that result from a new arrest or new criminal charge (i.e., “new arrest”) are typically initiated by law enforcement, and not the parolee’s field parole officer. For example, a parolee who is arrested for assault and battery, drug trafficking, or breaking and entering may be revoked for violations of parole conditions in addition to incurring new criminal charges. Revocations that are not based on a new arrest (i.e., “non-arrest”) are typically initiated by the parole officer. Non-arrest violations are violations of general and special conditions of parole, excluding those that involve new arrests or new criminal charges. However, non-arrest violations may include acts that involve criminal behavior that did not lead to new charges. The following graph displays revocations by violation type.

**Revocations by Parole Violation Type:  
Five-Year Trend**





The next chart displays revocations by the specific violation(s) noted on the Parole Violation Report. Violations are based on general and special conditions of parole. There can be multiple violations per revocation. A person revoked for failure to pay supervision fee, for example, will also have committed a more serious violation warranting revocation. For reporting purposes, Rule 1: New Arrest is captured based on the parole violation type and Rule 1: Violation of Law is a historical rule.

Revocations by Violation		
Violation	Count	Percentage
Rule 1: Irresponsible Conduct	648	31%
Rule 1: New Arrest	102	5%
Rule 1: Violation of Law	2	< 1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer within 24 hours of new arrest	9	< 1%
Rule 2: Failure to notify parole officer of change of home or work	94	4%
Rule 2: Whereabouts unknown	88	4%
Rule 3: Failure to find and maintain legitimate employment	40	2%
Rule 4: Association with persons with criminal record/known to be in violation of the law	118	6%
Rule 5: Leaving the state in excess of 24 hours without parole officer permission	7	< 1%
Rule 6: Failure to pay supervision fee	72	3%
Rule 7: Acting as an informant or special agent without permission	0	0%
Rule 8: Special conditions	936	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Interstate Compact

### Interstate Compact Overview

The Interstate Compact Unit coordinates the interstate transfer of parolees entering or leaving the state and oversees an active caseload of Massachusetts parolees residing out of state under the Interstate Compact. This unit also manages all Massachusetts inmates paroled to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) deportation warrants.

At the end of 2013, there were 264 commitments under supervision through the Interstate Compact Unit. Parolee status through the Interstate Compact Unit encompasses a variety of circumstances, including supervision by another state's paroling authority, ICE custody through detainers or deportation warrants, and out of state or federal warrant custody.

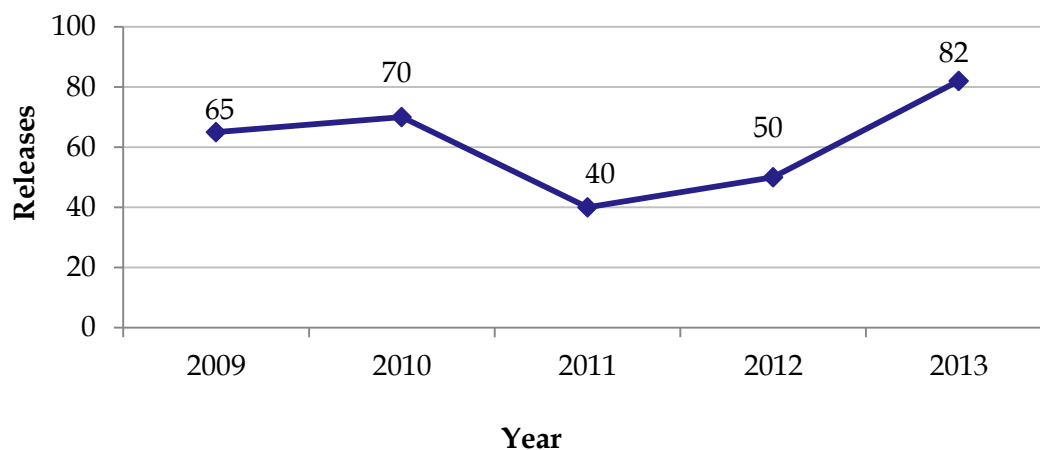
### Interstate Compact Statistics

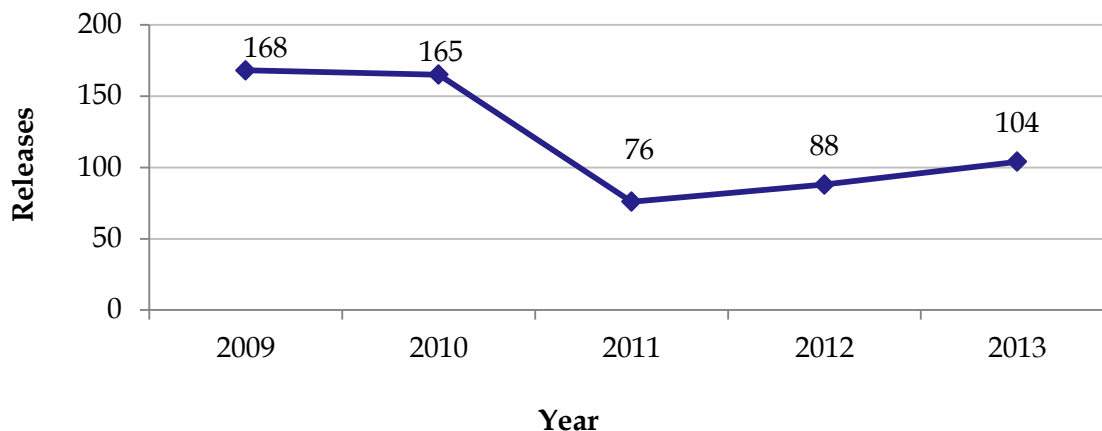
During 2013, 139 Massachusetts cases were closed that were under supervision through the Interstate Compact Unit. In addition, 124 commitments from other states that were supervised in Massachusetts had their cases closed.

In 2013, there were 233 commitments from Massachusetts released to the Interstate Compact to be supervised by other states or transferred to other types of custody. Of these cases:

- 82 were released to be supervised by another state's parole agency
- 47 were released to a federal or another state's warrant
- 104 were released to ICE custody

**Massachusetts Commitments Released to Supervision in  
another State:  
Five-Year Trend**



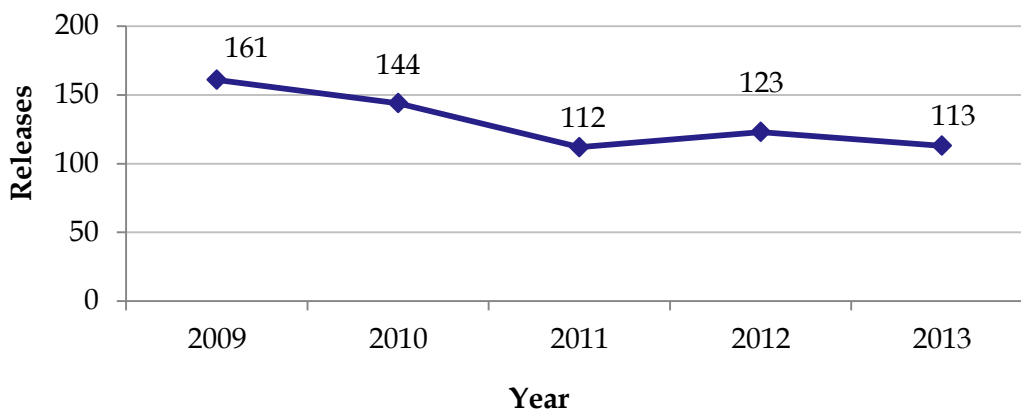
**Massachusetts Commitments Released to ICE:  
Five-Year Trend**

Also during 2013, there were 113 commitments from other states released to Massachusetts for parole supervision. The following table provides a breakdown of out of state cases released to Massachusetts by regional office.

Out of State Releases to MA Supervision by Location			
Location	Paroled	Re-paroled	Total Released
Region 1 Quincy	11	3	14
Region 2 Mattapan	8	2	10
Region 4 Worcester	11	0	11
Region 5 Springfield	19	2	21
Region 6 Lawrence	17	8	25
Region 7 Brockton	11	0	11
Region 8 New Bedford	14	2	16
Region 9 Framingham	5	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>113</b>



### Out of State Commitments Released to Massachusetts Supervision: Five-Year Trend



### Interstate Compact Supervision Investigations

In 2013, Massachusetts sent 133 transfer requests to other states. In this instance the Massachusetts Parole Board requested that another state assume or initiate the parole supervision of a Massachusetts offender.

Of 133 transfer requests sent out by the Massachusetts Parole Board:

- 88 (66%) were approved by other states
- 29 (22%) were denied by other states
- 16 (12%) were closed by Massachusetts Parole Board or are pending investigation by the receiving state

The following table indicates the number of requests sent to each state.



Out of State Supervision Requests Sent	
State	Count
Arizona	1
Arkansas	1
California	1
Connecticut	9
Delaware	2
Florida	12
Georgia	4
Kansas	1
Maine	8
Mississippi	2
Montana	1
New Hampshire	15
New Jersey	6
New York	27
North Carolina	3
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	1
Puerto Rico	8
Rhode Island	19
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Vermont	3
Virginia	1
Washington	1
West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>

In 2013, Massachusetts received 261 requests from other states to assume parole supervision of their offenders. The following table indicates the number of requests received from each state.

Of 261 requests received for Massachusetts Parole Board supervision of out of state offenders:

- 123 (47%) were approved by the Massachusetts Parole Board
- 19 (7%) were closed by the requesting state
- 119 (46%) were denied by the Massachusetts Parole Board





Out of State Supervision Requests Received	
State	Count
Alabama	1
Alaska	1
Arizona	4
Arkansas	2
California	3
Colorado	5
Connecticut	23
Florida	5
Georgia	5
Idaho	1
Illinois	3
Indiana	3
Iowa	1
Kentucky	2
Louisiana	1
Maryland	3
Michigan	3
Minnesota	2
Missouri	2
Montana	2
Nebraska	2
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	75
New Jersey	16
New York	36
North Carolina	7
Oregon	1
Pennsylvania	18
Puerto Rico	1
Rhode Island	10
South Dakota	1
Texas	2
Vermont	16
Virginia	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>



## Warrants and Apprehensions

### Warrant Overview

Warrants for Detainer Purposes - 15 Day and Warrants for Detainer Purposes - 60 Day are referred to as “Warrants for Temporary Custody” or “WTCs”. WTCs are issued when a parole officer has reasonable belief that a parolee has lapsed into criminal ways, has associated with criminal company, or has violated the conditions of his or her parole. The parole officer may then, with the consent of a parole supervisor or other superior officer, issue a warrant for the temporary custody of the parolee. A WTC authorizes the detention of the parolee for a maximum time period of 15 days or 60 days for a Compact Warrant. The issuance of a WTC does not interrupt the parolee’s sentence.

Warrants for Permanent Custody or “WPCs” ordering imprisonment of the parolee may be issued upon a finding that there exists probable cause to believe that the parolee has violated one or more conditions of parole. The parolee’s supervision status upon issuance of a WPC and the underlying sentence resumes again upon service of the warrant. A WPC can only be issued by a Parole Board Member, or in emergency situations, by the Chair’s designee.

With a Warrant for Detainer Purposes - 60 Day and a Warrant for Permanent Custody - Compact Warrant, the Parole Board is authorized to issue and serve a warrant to detain parolees whom the Parole Board is supervising under the Interstate Compact.

### Warrant Statistics

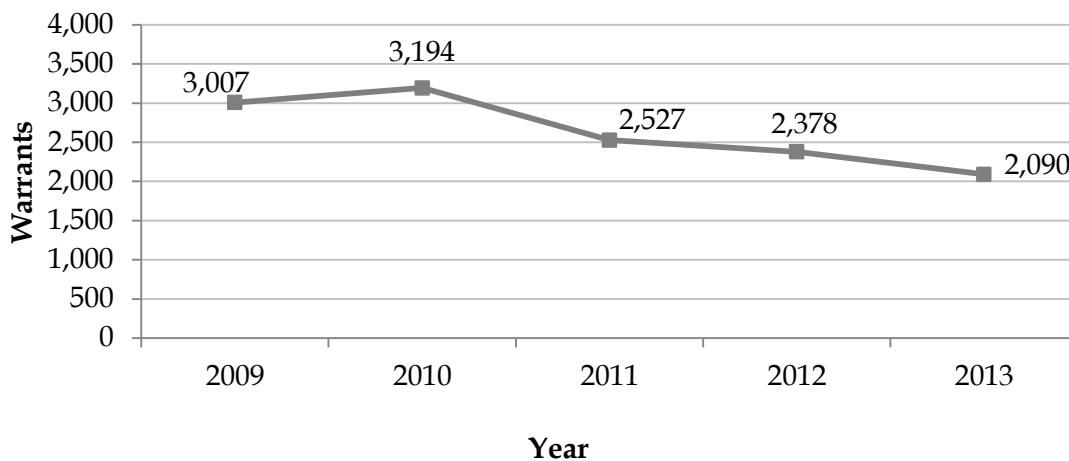
In 2013, a total of 2,090 warrants were issued by the Parole Board. The table below breaks down these warrants by type.

Warrants Issued by Type	
Warrant Type	Count
Warrant for Detainer Purposes (15-Days)	1,083
Warrant for Detainer Purposes (60-Days) - Compact Warrant	96
Warrant for Permanent Custody	908
Warrant for Permanent Custody - Compact Warrant	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,090</b>

Note: More than one warrant type can be issued to each parolee.



### Parole Board Warrants Issued: Five-Year Trend



The following chart outlines the total number of warrants issued in 2013 by location.

Warrants Issued by Location	
Location	Count
Region 1 Quincy	331
Region 2 Mattapan	125
Region 4 Worcester	248
Region 5 Springfield	326
Region 6 Lawrence	280
Region 7 Brockton	210
Region 8 New Bedford	242
Region 9 Framingham	143
Interstate Compact	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,090</b>

Parole officers have the authority to make arrests and transport parolees to custody. The following tables indicate the number of arrests and trips (i.e., transportations to custody) made by parole officers in 2013.



Arrests by Month	
Month	Count
January	85
February	54
March	71
April	66
May	83
June	82
July	73
August	74
September	55
October	79
November	60
December	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>

Trips (Transports) by Month	
Month	Count
January	84
February	57
March	80
April	74
May	80
June	84
July	79
August	82
September	62
October	73
November	60
December	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>886</b>



## Warrant and Apprehension Unit Overview

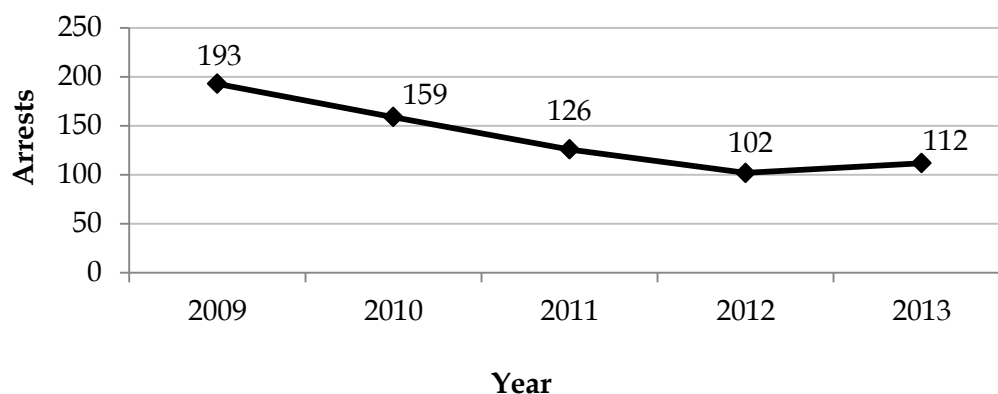
The primary function of the Warrant and Apprehension Unit (WAU) is in assisting parole regional offices in locating and arresting parole violators and returning them to higher custody. In addition to conducting these fugitive operations, the WAU performs numerous other duties including:

- Entering, modifying, and removing all Warrants for Temporary Custody and Warrants for Permanent Custody issued by the Parole Board into the Law Enforcement Agencies Processing System (LEAPS)/Criminal Justice Information System
- Monitoring the LEAPS and making immediate responses to all inquiring law enforcement agencies
- Arranging for the extradition of all Massachusetts parole violators arrested out of state
- Fugitive investigations
- Serving as the agency's after-hour duty section
- Providing security for life sentence and victim access hearings in the Parole Board's central office
- Maintaining a caseload for the whereabouts unknown warrant cases
- Supervising both in custody and out of state warrant caseloads
- Maintaining the agency's "12 Most Wanted" list
- Entering statewide gang intelligence into the Parole Board database

## Arrests

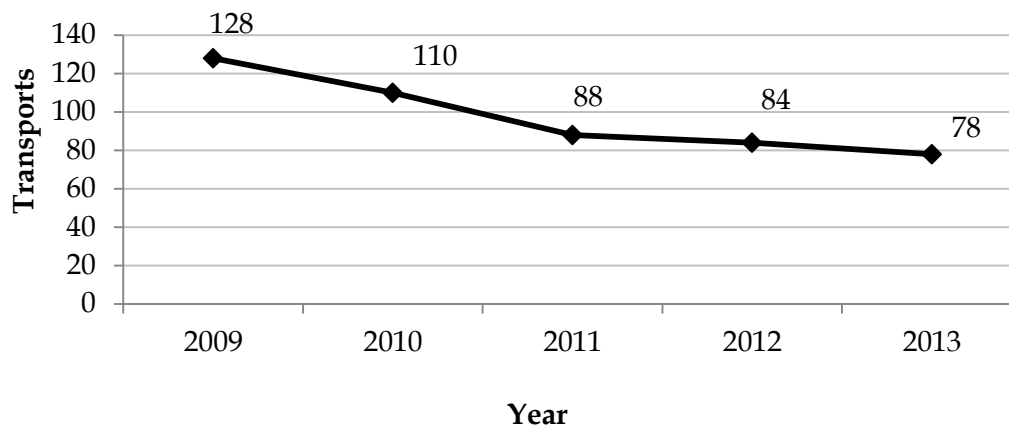
In 2013, the WAU participated in the arrests of 112 parole violators, while transporting 78 parole violators to higher custody. In addition, the WAU participated in the arrests of 74 non-parolees.

**Warrant and Apprehension Unit Arrests of Parole  
Violators:  
Five-Year Trend**





### Warrant and Apprehension Unit Transports to Higher Custody: Five-Year Trend



### Extraditions

In addition to fugitive investigations, the WAU has numerous other duties which include handling the extradition of parole violators being returned from other states. The WAU works closely with law enforcement and correctional facilities across the nation in order to fulfill extraditions. In 2013, the WAU supervised the extradition of 13 parole violators from around the United States. This involves collaborating with the arresting states and ensuring that all legal extradition procedures are being followed.

### Massachusetts Parole Board's 12 Most Wanted List

The WAU maintains the 12 Most Wanted List, which consists of parole violators that are considered to be high priority for apprehension and are deemed mandatory for extradition. The WAU responds to law enforcement inquiries and follows up on civilian tips to assist in locating these offenders. In 2013 the WAU participated in the arrests of 9 individuals from the 12 Most Wanted List.

### Warrant and Apprehension Unit Partnerships

The WAU has become an integral part of the Massachusetts law enforcement community. This is a direct result of partnerships with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The WAU has developed particularly strong ties with the Boston Police Fugitive Unit, Massachusetts State Police Violent Fugitive Apprehension Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation Southeast Major Gang Task Force, United States Marshals Service, Massachusetts State Auditor's Office, Massachusetts Department of Correction, Massachusetts Probation, Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, as well as county-level correctional facilities and local police departments across the state.

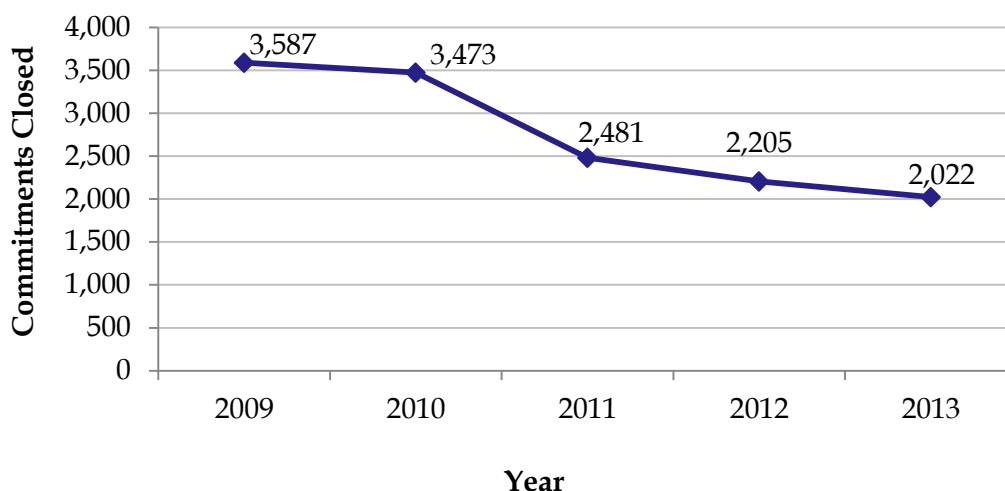


## Discharges from Supervision

Discharges from supervision are also based on commitments. The following counts are drawn from the point in time when the commitment is closed. This can occur for a variety of reasons, the most common of which is at the parole discharge date. However, parolees may be discharged for other reasons (e.g., Interstate Compact closed interest, sentence completion from correctional facility, vacated/court released, death). In addition, parolees can discharge while under a variety of circumstances. For example the parolee may end a period of supervision while under the custody of ICE or another state's warrant. In the majority of cases, discharge occurs while the parolee is under parole supervision in Massachusetts.

Discharges from Supervision	
Close Type	Closed
MA Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	1,552
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA Supervision	124
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Compact Supervision	60
MA Commitments Closed from Federal or Another State's Warrant	17
MA Commitments Closed from ICE Custody	15
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	49
MA Commitments Closed from MA Department of Correction Facility	33
MA Commitments Closed from MA House of Correction Facility	172
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>

**Discharges from Supervision:  
Five-Year Trend**





Discharges from Supervision by Commitment Type		
Commitment Type	Closed	Percentage
State	425	21 %
Reformatory	3	< 1 %
County	1,446	72 %
Out of State	128	6 %
Lifetime Community Parole	18	1 %
Other/Unspecified	2	< 1 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Gender		
Gender	Closed	Percentage
Male	1,762	87 %
Female	260	13 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Location	
Close Type	Closed
<b>Region 1 Quincy</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	142
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	8
<b>Total for Region 1 Quincy</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Region 2 Mattapan</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	148
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	10
<b>Total for Region 2 Mattapan</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Region 4 Worcester</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	190
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	13
<b>Total for Region 4 Worcester</b>	<b>203</b>





<b>Region 5 Springfield</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	281
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	28
<b>Total for Region 5 Springfield</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Region 6 Lawrence</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	257
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	34
<b>Total for Region 6 Lawrence</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Region 7 Brockton</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	166
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	12
<b>Total for Region 7 Brockton</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Region 8 New Bedford</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	270
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	12
<b>Total for Region 8 New Bedford</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Region 9 Framingham</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	96
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	7
<b>Total for Region 9 Framingham</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Warrant and Apprehension Unit</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA	2
Out of State Commitments Closed from MA	0
<b>Total for Warrant and Apprehension Unit</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Interstate Compact</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from Out of State Compact Supervision	60
MA Commitments Closed from Federal or Another State's Warrant	17
MA Commitments Closed from to ICE Custody	15
MA Commitments Closed from Deported Custody	49
<b>Total for Interstate Compact</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>MA Correctional Facility</b>	
MA Commitments Closed from MA Department of Correction Facility	33
MA Commitments Closed from MA House of Correction Facility	172
<b>Total for MA Correctional Facility</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Total for All Locations</b>	<b>2,022</b>



Discharges from Supervision by Race		
Race	Closed	Percentage
White	1,253	62%
Black	368	18%
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	1%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2	< 1%
Unknown or Not Recorded	376	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	Closed	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino Origin	351	17%
Unknown or Not Recorded	1,671	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>100%</b>

Discharges from Supervision by Age at Close		
Age	Closed	Percentage
20 and Under	42	2%
21 to 25	338	17%
26 to 30	423	21%
31 to 35	408	20%
36 to 40	238	12%
41 to 50	379	19%
51 and Over	194	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Notes

- Percentages in this report may not add to 100% due to rounding.
- Minor variations in annual statistics are expected due to ongoing editing of inmate and parolee records in the Parole Board database for purposes of quality assurance.
- Commitment types are based on the inmate's initial sentence and do not account for transitions from one sentence to another (e.g., State to County, County to Lifetime Community Parole).
- Due to recent improvements in data collection of demographic information, the proportion of cases with an unknown or not recorded race and ethnicity exhibited a temporary increase.



**MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD – 2013**